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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,328—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

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B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour.	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5227	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AN ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or abo.. 16th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 25th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
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These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
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Princessas (small size)	do.	50 do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50 do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100 do.	"	7 0
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Applications with full particulars as to character and attainments, knowledge of languages, and age should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Office, Bombay.

P. C. H. SNOW, I. C. S., C.I.E.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1898.

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DECK CHAIRS,
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One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

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6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A new stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

WANTED, a 2nd class European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Ginning Factory. Apply to "P. D." care of this office.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, must be a M. A., in English. Salary Rs. to 250. Will have to take charge in the first week of July 1898. Applications with testimonials should reach the SECRETARY on or before the 20th June, 1898.

FOR SALE.—ONE DOUBLE PUMP hydraulic machine, and oil presser, with apparatus. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices "PRIMUS" STOVES Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. A large assortment in stock with grate complete from Rs. 7 to Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., Duffer Ashkara Press Buildings, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort, Bombay.

DR. JAEGER HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure Wool SHIRTS, Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, or the P. P. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, in good order, very little used, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cursumbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—New Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of racy:other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage 4annas. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE LONDON CHAMBER of COMMERCE Commercial Education Scheme Class Forms in Bombay on 15th June. Apply sharp. N. R. MISTRI, F.S.A.A. 10, Church Gate Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs 80, in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,

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NOTICES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a ROPE TESTING MACHINE from the Bombay Arsenal. The original cost of this Machine was over Rs. 2,000.

II. Tender Form can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., on payment at the rate of 2 annas per set of Forms.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as earnest-money, at the rate of two per cent. on the total value of the Machine to be purchased.

IV. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Bombay Arsenal at 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 30th June 1898.

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 6th June, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895
AND
In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of June next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any to REGINALD MURRAY, of No. 11, Hare Street, in the Town of Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal at such times as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit at any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 5th day of JULY proximo, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, is APPOINTED for HEARING and ADJUDICATING upon the Debts and Claims—Dated this 27th day of May, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.
WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 42,619 cubic feet of TEAK WOOD SCANTLINGS required for the construction of broad-guage railway carriages etc., in Nagpur, will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to NOON of the 7th July, 1898, and will be then opened by him in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

All scantlings are to be cut exactly to the dimensions and marked with the number and distinguishing letter as shown in the printed lists, and must be of the best Moulmein or Rangoon Teak, well seasoned, sound and free from cracks and knots.

Printed lists of the scantlings required and terms and condition of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

The scantlings will be inspected by the Company's Inspector before acceptance and despatch.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted. They should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings for B.-N. Railway."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Agent reserves to himself the right to accept in whole or in part, but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract the whole earnest-money deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenderers without earnest-money of 1,800 will not be attended to.

7. The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves to himself the power of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Forms of Tenders will be supplied on a payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per form.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B.-N. Railway.
Nagpur, 3rd June, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

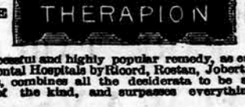
In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world,— says The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE 

MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early errors, excesses, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had apparently seemed worn out, "run," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness upon complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior goods of their own manufacture for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6 L., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carlisle Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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Hornby Road,

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
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Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Offices and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw travellers on deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
CHEMULPO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,095

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 5 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	19 1 0	35	16 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	20 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p.c. & 1 bon.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial &	10,000	100	100	10 p.c.	116
Ld. Mge.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank					
India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	4
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000		80
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	2 per ct.	1,00
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Bountay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	80
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600xd
City of Bombay Mills	...	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	12
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	490
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
David Mill	1,600	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	4.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	980
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	67
Howard and Hullonghas	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manufacturing Co.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,40 0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	200
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanga Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,450
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	25
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	62
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Prosidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2350
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	77.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	13)
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	27.
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	00
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	607 1/2
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500*	5 0	dvd Rs.1	38
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	510
Upper India Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	16
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	25.
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11'5.
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,92.
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	2.	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12	105
Coach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	11	170
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Export	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khanganum	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	14.
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahomedapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Morcantile	300	500	500	53	70
Motcombe	600	135	135	dvd Rs 4	10
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	387 1-2
Munmar M	100	250	a	15	205
New Benar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	577 1-2
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 10½	167 1/2
Prince of Wales	100	500		20	400xd
Sapabathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Seasoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000	10	dvd Rs65	1,115

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	10	dvd Rs 5	205
ack Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
adham Pile	15,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs	66xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300xd
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p .ct.	300
Empire of India Life Ass. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		1,400
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1/2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-6
China Lead	,,	21-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 17	,,	72-12
Do. 17½	,,	72-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High Water, 3-32m. 3-58a. Low water, 7-27m. 8-33a.
Sorab Woolen Mills, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

DIPLOMACY.—The M. D. degree of Chicago Independent Medical College has been conferred on Dr. C. L. D. Avaine the District Medical Officer of No. 6 Plague District Bombay.

THE GAEKWADI CHILDREN.—The Gaikwadi children, with their attendance, doctor, and teacher, passed through Bombay yesterday en route for Lanowlee. Mr. Pital and Keshav Babu Pandu accompanied the party to their distination from the Victoria Terminus.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Govind Succram, a Hindu, residing at Arthur Road, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday night, while he was asleep on the verandah of his house, some one removed from his person a silver waist-chain, a metal watch and gold embroidered cap, of the aggregate value of Rs. 47.

ACCIDENT TO A KALASEE.—On Wednesday night, Deega Purshotum, a Hindu calasee aged thirty-five years, was going down the steps at the Mazagon Bunder when his foot slipped and he fell on to his head, sustaining a wound there on about half-an-inch in length. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—The case in which Peter Pereira, a despatch clerk in the service of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 100, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. The magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

A PARSI RELIEF FUNDS.—For the benefit of the Parsis in distress, suffering from the prevailing plague, a fund was started under the auspices of the Parsi Punchayet, which now amounts to over Rs. 1,12,000. By its aid considerable relief has been afforded to the poorer classes of the Parsi community, at the Parsi Hospital and in other directions. No other nationality in Bombay has ever collected such a handsome amount for the relief of its suffering members.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

Mazurka-Russe	La Czarine.....Ganne.
Overture	Juanita.....William.
Reminiscences of	All Nations.....Godfrey.
Valse	The Dancing Girl.....Coote.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe.
Polka	The Dragoons.....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE EXODUS FROM THE HILLS.—The threatening weather has had the desired effect so far as Mahableshwar and other places up in the hills are concerned, and the spots are being rapidly evacuated. A good many persons reached Poona during the past two or three days, and bronzed faces and pleasant smiles indicate what a good time some of them have been enjoying amongst the clouds. Some adventurous souls biked down in perfect safety from Mahableshwar, doing the, Punchgani to Wai Ghat in about an hour dragging a limb of a tree for ballast behind them.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Yessoomahadev a Hindu, residing at Nowroji Hill, reported to the police, on the evening of the 7th instant, that his daughter, named Sutee, aged six years, wearing a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 100, had been missing. The child was subsequently found by a policeman on the Musjid Bunder Road and brought to the Pydhowne police station, where the father found that she had been robbed of the ornament. The police are maning inquiries, but are unable to get any information from the girl, beyond that it was a woman who enticed her away and robbed her of the ornament.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A BILL-COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts charged Ramguru Bhagwandin, a Pardeshi, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 100. Mr. Quadras, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused was a bill-collector in the service of Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Divetre. On 30th of April last, Fakir Muhomed Bharmal, the complainant in the case, entrusted the accused with Rs. 100 to be delivered to Mr. Cursetji to whom the complainant owed some money. Instead of doing that the accused appropriated the money to his own use. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMING AT KHUMBHARWADA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Ali Abdulla Rahim and nine others before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Khumbharwada and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with cards, dice and money. On a certain information previously received, Inspector Gannon, armed with the Commissioner's warrant, proceeded to a house in Second Khumbharwada on Wednesday afternoon, where he found the accused seated in a circle gaming. On seeing the police the accused attempted to escape but were prevented by the police and arrested. Cards, dice and money were found on the ground. No. 1 was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Walker charged Mulla Nooruddin Sowarji with theft of tinfoils and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 333, belonging to Issabhoy Mahomedali, his master. It appeared from complainant's evidence that he deals in stationery, and had his place of business at Suttar Chawl. For the last two months he found his belongings being frequently removed from his shop, and on reporting the matter to the police the accused, who was in his service as a cook, was arrested on suspicion. In consequence of certain information that the accused subsequently gave to the police, the missing property was recovered from different persons. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Kondee, wife of Succaram, a mill-hand, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium. On Tuesday night accused had a quarrel with her husband in consequence of her having unnecessarily beaten her son. The next morning she went to an opium vendor in that locality and having purchased two annas worth of opium, swallowed it. Shortly after Kondee was found unconscious in her room and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where an emetic was administered to her and she came to herself. The woman admitted the offence, but her husband, who was in court, having undertaken to take care of her in future, the magistrate passed upon her a nominal punishment of one day's fimple imprisonment.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Hindu man name unknown, aged about thirty years, was seen running across the line between the down and up platform of the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Just then an up-local passenger train came from the direction of the Churney Road station, and before the man could get on to the up-platform, he was knocked down by the cow-catcher of the engine of the train, and being caught between the platform and the footboard of the first carriage he was dragged away nearly to the end of the platform. On the train being pulled up, the deceased was removed from under a third class carriage, between the rails of the upline, and was found to be dead. His left foot was nearly severed as also the right leg at the thigh. He had a cut on the right shoulder and several cuts and wounds on the head. A third class ticket from Marine Lines to Grant Road station was found near where the deceased was first seen crossing the line. His body was not identified by any one. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the Marine Lines station, on view of the body of the deceased, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF MR. BAPPYA MHAL PAL.—A correspondent writes from Kumta :—Mr. Bappya Mhal Pal, head of the well known and rich Pai family of Kumta and a member of the Kanara District Local board and the Kumta Municipality, breathed his last on Friday night after a lingering illness of six months. The demise of this respected and popular gentleman at a premature age is widely and deeply regretted by all classes of the people here. And as fitting token of respect to the memory of the deceased the local English School and the primary Vernacular schools as also all the shops in the bazar were closed yesterday. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole town. Mr. Pai had received a college education. A man of unblemished character and amiable manners he was loved and liked by all. He brought a high sense of duty to bear upon the discharge of all his private and public offices. There was ingrained in him the genuine public spirit, and he was certainly above all class or caste prejudices. During the late food scarcity he afforded relief to many suffering people by his charity. As a member of the Kanara District Local Board, Kumta Taluk Local Board and the Kumta Municipality, he worked with whole heart And in due recognition of his valued services rendered to the local self-governing bodies in the district he was granted last year, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty's rule a certificate of honour by H.E. the Governor of Bombay in the name of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

LECTURE ON ANCIENT HINDU CIVILIZATION.

THE seventh lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, was delivered at the Framji Kavasji Institute, on the 17th ultimo, by Mr. Manekji Cowasji Patel on "The mythic period of Indian History and the most striking aspects of ancient Hindu civilization." There was a very large audience of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer, in the course of an interesting paper, said: In speaking about the ancient condition of India, the utmost caution is required to be exercised. European savants of the highest reputation regard with particular respect the mythological and legendary tales current among the Hindus, as it is extremely probable that India was one of the earliest seats of civilivation, laws, arts and the improvements of social life. The literature of the Hindus is certainly very ancient, but the Hindu works in which the historical events of ancient times are supposed to have been recorded, are not histories but poems mostly of a religious character. Captain Wilford, the well-known Sanscrit scholar, in his discourse on Egypt and the Nil says :—"The mythology of the Hindus is often inconsistent and contradictory." Major Rennell says, that, founded on Hindu materials, there is no known history of Hindustan before the Mahomedan conquests. The great admirer of Hindu civilization, Sir William Jones, laments, that no Hindu nation, but the Cashmirians, have left us any history. Mr. Mill doubts whether even the Cashmirians have left us regular histories. He says : "What Sir William Jones meant by excepting the Cashmirians we know not. No history of them has ever been seen" According to the Hindus, the present age of the world is divided into four great periods, called Yugs the Satya Yug, the Treta Yug, the Dwapar Yug and the Cali Yug. The Satya Yug, cupreheends 1,728,000 years, the Treta Yug 1,291,000 ; the Dwapar Yug 864,000 and the last the Cali Yug 432,000. The Satya Yug is regarded as the golden age, when all men were virtuous and pure and lived for 100,000 years, their stature in those days being 120 feet. In the Treta Yug, one third of mankind were wicked and men lived for 10,000 years. In the third or Dwapar Yug, half the human beings were corrupt, and so their life was reduced to 1,000 years ; and in the present Cali Yug all men are alleged to be wicked and so human lives is shortened to a period of only 100 years. Of the four Yugs, the first three are said to be over, and of the last Cali Yug 4902 years have expired, so that the world will last for about 427,000 years longer. From the commencement of the Satya Yug down to the present year 1898, is comprehended a period of 3, 89, 1898 years. The Hindus therefore claim, that their civilization is, in round numbers, 4,000,000 years old. Similarly the Athenians used to boast that they were as ancient as the sun and the Arcadians pretended that they were older than the moon. We are told by the Hindus that long before the Christian era a mighty prince named Vicramaditya reigned at Magadha. Now from that time till the era of the Mahomedan conquests even the fables and fictions of the Hindus are entirely silent. The Hindus have no record or even so remarkable an event as the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. Unfortunately the information supplied to us by the Greeks of the Greek invasion is scanty and half-starved. The writings of Megasthenes and other Greeks throw but very little light on the history of the Hindus. The knowledge of the modern Europeans even concerning the ancient Hindus, had remained very imperfect, till they studied Sanscrit and other Indian languages. Mr. Colebrooke's Essay on the Vedas, Mr. Halhed's Translation of the code of Gentu Laws, Mr. Griffith's Translation of the Ramayan, Mr. Wilkin's Translation of the Bhugvat Gheeta, the Translations of a part of the Puranas and of the Mahabharat and some valuable papers in the Asiatic Researches have thrown a flood of light on the question of the alleged antiquity and greatness of Hindu civilization. It is to the meritorious researches of these European labourers, in the field of History, that we owe our knowledge of the manners and customs of the ancient Hindus, as also their classification, Government, laws, arts, religion and literature. The division of the people of ancient India into four classes, as made by Manu, is the simplest form of the division of labour and employments. Millar, in his Historical view of the English Government, says, that the ancient Anglo-Saxons were also divided into four great classes—the Clergy, the Military, the Husbandmen and the Artificers. The ancient inhabitants of Egypt were similarly divided. According to Malcolm's History of Persia, the ancient Zoroastrians also were divided into four great classes, by the celebrated King Jamshed. In the Zendavesta, translated by Anquetil Duperrow, the following passage occurs :—Ormuzd said. There are four states—that of the priest, soldier, husbandman and artizan. Thus the division of the people into four classes is an old institution. Looking to the social condition of the ancient Hindus we find one admirable precept of Manu. The law says :—"Married woman must be honoured and adorned by their fathers and brethren, by their husbands, and by the brethren of their husbands, if they seek abundant prosperity. Where feuile relations are made miserable, the family of him who makes them so, very soon entirely perishes." Prevailing customs among the Hindus, especially of the upper classes, of strictly secluding their women from the public view seems to have the sanction of an old established usage. In the translation of a part of the Bhugvat Gheeta, by Mr. Halked, we are told, that, on the day of the Yug of Juidisher, the women who, buried in harems, were seldom permitted to see the sun, came out on that day, to view Rajah Juidisher. In the Drama of Sacontala by Kalidas the here is represented as having many wives all strictly confined in the secret apartments of the palace. The Hindus are universally acknowledged to be mild, gentle and tractable. They extend their mercy even to the inferior creatures and dread the killing of an insect, though by a strange irony of fate they have done nothing to improve the condition of the labouring cattle of India. Dr. Buchanan says, "although the killing of an animal of the ox kind is, by all Hindus, considered as a kind of murder, I know no creature whose sufferings equal those of the labouring cattle of Hindustan." One of the most certain indications of the progress of any people is the improvement of their arts. Architecture and weaving are the arts for which the Hindus have been renowned for ages all over the world. The remains of ancient buildings in India have attracted the greatest attention of Europeans. Dr. Robertson in his historical disquisition concerning India, says :"—The entry to the Pagoda of Chillambram, is by a stately gate under a pyramid 122 feet in height, built with large stories above forty feet long, and more than five feet square, and all covered over with plates of copper, adorned with an immense variety of figures neatly executed. The whole structure extends 1332 feet in one direction and 936 in another. Mr. Arme describes as follows another large structure, the Pagoda of Seringham, situated on an island of the river Cavery : It is composed of seven inclosures, one within the other, the walls of which are twenty-five feet high and four thick. These inclosures are 350 feet distant from one another and each has four large gates with a high tower ; which are placed, one in the middle of each side of the inclosure and opposite to the four cardinal points. The outward wall is nearly four miles in circumference and its gateway to the south is ornamented with pillars, several of which are single stones thirty three feet long, and nearly five in diameter ; and these with form the roof are still larger. The Elephanta, the Ellora, the Kennery, the Tiva and the Ajunta caves and many other rockhewn temples in India surprise the traveller by the idea of the labour which they must have cost in building. They exhibit on a large scale the effects of human labour. The art that the ancient Hindus carried to perfection was the art of weaving. It would be idle to deny that the Hindus beat all other nations in this art. Mr. Mill who takes the most unsympathetic view of the civilization of the ancient Hindus is obliged to confess that in the manufactures of the loom, the Hindus have excelled from the earliest ages. He says : Whatever may have been the attainments, in this art, of other nations of antiquity, the Egyptians for example, whose fine linen was so eminently prized, the manufactures of no modern nation can, in delicacy and fineness, vie with the texture of Hindustan."

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

A CHILD KEPT IN A JAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dadabhoy D. Postwalla, an Engineer in the service of the "Times of India" Press, applied to his Worship for advice as to the procedure he would recommend him (the applicant,) to adopt in order to obtain possession of a child of his brother which died in the Parsi Fever Hospital about 5th of March last, and was kept there in a jar up to this time. The applicant said he had a long correspondence with Dr. Bahadurji and the secretary of the Parsi Punchayat on the subject, and the latter gentleman had told Mr. Postwalla to go to the hospital and take possession of the child. This he tried to do yesterday, when he went there accompanied by a Justice of the Peace, but Miss Tarkhad, a lady doctor, who was present, informed him that she had no instructions to make over the child to him. Mr. Postwalla reported the matter to the secretary in writing and requested him to write to Dr. Bahadurji again. But up to yesterday afternoon he had not received any reply. The magistrate told Mr. Postwalla to present a written application, remarking that no offence appeared to have been committed in the matter. It was however suggested by Mr. Murzaban Barrister at-Law that a complaint should be brought under the section for insult to a corps as well as for illegal detention of property over which the hospital authorities had no control.

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern, and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	2	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	12	3	78
Total plague deaths to date	30,234	25,972	
Same date last year	10	3	54

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 8th June ;—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	157	137	6
Fresh	0	0	0
Total	157	137	6

ACCEPTANCE OF PLAGUE PASSES FROM BOMBAY.

THE following letter from the Government of Bengal to the Secretary, Plague Commission, Bengal, has been published :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1534, dated the 21th April 1893, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Observation Camp at Chausa, in which he requests orders on two points ;

(*a*) To what extent the 'urgent business passes' issued by the Government of Bombay should be recognised at the plague observation camps in Bengal.

(*b*) Whether travellers from places declared ifree from plague though surrounded by infected districts should be exempted from detention at the observation camps.

2. As regards the passes, I am to say that as these certify the holders to be free from plague and to come from uninfected houses, the assurance thus given should be respected and the holders of the passes should not be detained in the observation camps, but should be allowed to proceed on their journey, subject to surveillance at their destination as mentioned in the pass. The same procedure should be observed in the case of travellers coming from 'plague free' places within an infected area."

QUARANTINE HARDSHIPS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be considered a great boon by the public at large if you will be good enough to give space to the following in the columns of your paper:—We started for Surat last week on certain private affairs. It was published in some of the vernacular dailies that the Surat authority had done away with the system of deposits and there was no quarantine there. However it was thought advisable to obtain passes from the Town Hall before leaving, and so we did. On arrival at the Bandora station a very strict medical examination of all the passengers was made. The same was done by a medical man at Surat before allowing the passengers to pass through the station gates. This we thought was the last of the ordeals we had to pass through and which we hoped would bring an end to our troubles and fatigue. But Sir, our feelings could well be imagined when we were shewn to the quarantine camp, the very sight of which was sickening, and when we entered the yard along with others we found that we were in a place which could not boast to be better than our Bandora Slaughter House compound. We were brought here at daybreak. Leaving aside the question of all the necessary comforts, we had not only to bask in the sun without any shed or shelter, but we had to be on our legs for some hours together in absence of the proper provision of seats. On inquiry we learnt that our release could not be effected before we had passed full six hours in the camp, and that we should have to wait for the passengers coming by the 10 o'clock down train with whom our cases had to be disposed of. We leave it to your readers and Government to judge wether the Surat authorities are at all justified in detaining 1passengers by one train for hours together till the arrival of passengers by other trains which are generally later by an hour or two than the stipulated time. We requested the medical officer in charge of the camp to let us free soon (as we were all tired after the whole night's journey and had no drink or food) by taking a note of our passes, but he said to our surprise that we would have to deposit Rs. 100 each. We were at a loss to know where was the good of our obtaining passes from Bombay when deposits were enforced. This is not only annoying to the respectable persons but most harassing to the poor and, we submit, should be remedied without the least delay. It is indeed most unbecoming and zoolum-like that the labouring and ignorant classes of people who understand but little about passes and who are hardly supposed to have any more money with them than what is required for the necessaries of their livelihood were to be asked to produce passes and make deposits of sums which poor people may have hardly seen during a whole lifetime, failing which, however, they are kept confined half or wholly starved in an open space without being cared for. As stated above, the place does not deserve to be called a camp in any sense whatever, but it is a regular slaughter house for mankind. There was no arrangement for meals (not even mats to sit upon) for respectable persons whom the Surat authorities keep in quarantine. On going round the camp we found some poor people in a state which if described here fully will do no credit to the authorities. Poor people are compelled to remain under quarantine where they are kept in such miserable sheds that the mere occupation of them is quite enough to sicken any healthy person. Besides some, we were told, had no food for days together. Another thing which surprised us most was that the medical officers in charge of the camp are nothing more but mere keepers of the camp. They have no voice in any way, nor have they the least authority of discretion to exercise. All orders and permissions are to be received from Dr. Nariman who was expected every moment while we were in the camp, but was not to be seen by us till our release. When such is the case whom should poor and helpless people go to for the redress of their grievances. If the medical officers in charge of the camp are given powers (as they are officers too) to use their own discretion in cases which they consider to be dealt with leniently, the cause of dissatisfaction and complaint will be removed to a great extent and the poor and ignorant people relieved of their distress. We should not however forget to mention here that both the medical officers, Dr. Manilal and Dr. Bharucha, do the best they can to allay the pangs of the quarantine which should have been long done away with as there is no plague at Surat, and the Bombay death-rate shews very low figures and in some cases below normal.—We are, &c.,

N. M. J. M., M. N. M., & Others.

THE REPORT ON THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—with reference to the leader on the Government Resolution re the late riots in Bombay in your issue of to-day's date, I may be allowed to say that long before the riot took place there was a tension of feeling amongst the public mostly brought on by the want of discrimination on the part of the subordinates under the Plague Committee who though they did not know anything of medicine or only a smattering of it were entrusted with the most responsible task of the removal of the patients on their own certificate. Almost all the desirable amendments lately made by the Government were since March 1897, and later on suggested by me to H. E. the Governor, the Plague Committee, &c. In my letter of 7th February, 1898, i. e. more than a month before the riot of last March occurred I wrote to the Plague Committee as under :—The case (Mahomedan) was quite clear and the position of the abscess was such where there could be no glandular enlargement. The patient was forcibly removed notwithstanding my certificate which was also clear, and had I not quieted down the temper of the patient

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cowasjee Scortee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1891, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,856 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 535 and 546, and new No. 1407/4, and Survey Nos. 6-5341 and which said shed, messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 223 and 224, and Street Nos. 8 to 16, and which premises are bounded on the north by a public passage leading to Trimbuck Parashram Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Curson Mohanjee and now of Cassum Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeewanjee Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shama, on the east by the property formerly of Rustomjee Nowrojee Cappavala and now of Munchershaw Dorabjee Cooper, and on the west by a public passage leading to the said Falkland Road, and.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 90, and new No. 13,683, and new Survey Nos. 2155, 2454 and 2451, and which said messuage, tenement, and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 225 and Street No. 3, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the property formerly of Keesow Rama and now of Lallanjee, on the south, by the property of Poonumchund Papaial, on the east, partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road and partly by the property of the said Keesow Rama and others, and on the west, by the property formerly of Hajee Sulleman and now Hajee Cassum Dawood, and which said firstly and secondly described premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Scortee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by water:—

6 dozen ward union Liverpool snaffle even mouth and chain mouth bits, stirrups irons and leathers, watering bridles, saddle flaps and flaps, infantry and cavalry waist belts, carpet, seat chairs, razors, tent pole straps, boots and shoes and gents' black and khaki water-proof cloaks.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, meatsafe, whatnot, bookstand, sofas, easy chairs, almyras, screen, folding and rocking chairs, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers.

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 dozen four-cornered and two dozen eight-cornered sonatinnas each, with 12 plates of music
1 cabinet and 2 cushioned easy chairs.

On account of the concerned—

2259—1 case 100 complete electric bells and 500 yds wire,

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Oriental—

W S and S M—101—1 case best London shag tobacco in 1-4 and 1-2 lbs tins.
102—1 case extra Virginian shag tobacco in 1 and 2 oz. packets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light high-wheeled dog-cart,
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
1 strong-built victoria,
1 second-hand landau,

A number of pneumatic bicycles, both new and second-hand, also one Rambler bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following jewellery, consisting of gold bangle, double cased gold watch by Favre Leuba, lady's hunting gold watch by the West End Watch Co. gold watch chain, gold buttons, brilliant rings ear diamond studs, etc., etc.

The above jewellery is now on view.

SALE OF VACANT LAND ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sale by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Jugjiwan Hurjiwan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Foras Freehold salt Batty vacant land, containing by admeasurement 1,414 square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort, at Parel, near Elphistone Road, at the western side of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvie and now in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly occupied by Thacker Anundjee Canjee, and at present by the said Jugjiwan Hurjiwan, the said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 381 and [illegible] and new Survey No. 1-2933, standing in the name of the said Jugjiwan Hurjiwan, and bounded on the East by the public road leading from a DeLisle Road to Elphinstone Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Memon Jooma Sookoor, on the north by the New Foras Road, and on the south by the water-course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bezonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade, consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmakers' tools, etc.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the old "Bombay Gazette" offices, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, glassware, mahogany square piano, by Soundy, double door iron safe by Lord, on stand, lady's and gent's pneumatic plated iron bicycles, Wheeler and Wilson's foot-sewing machine, large copying press, large musical box, standing and table lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, No. 7, Foreman's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of T. W. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 4-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 grey Arab pony, 14 hands, goes well in harness.
1 handsome bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 dog-cart, pony, and harness.
1 grey Arab gelding about 9 years, quiet, easy mouth, fast good tenour, easy cross country.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Jugjiwan Hurjiwan, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 18th November, 1895, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property and assets:—

(1) All that piece of leasehold land, of which the original lessor was John Joseph Pereira, together with the chawls and buildings, situate on the west side of Parel or Chinchpoogly Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,276·2-9th square yards or the reabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east, partly by the property of Khoja Abdu Baker and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, on or towards the west, by the water drain of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the north, by vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Jeewanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, but now of the trustees of the Jain community, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7062, and Street No. 1, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Jethi Bhimji Hariram, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalia; and (2) All that the mortgage debt assigned to the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalia by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, bearing date the 18th of November, 1895, and made between Govindram Girdnaridas and Hemraj Girdharidas of the one part and the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalia of the other part, together with the benefit of the securities for the debt.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one lot of old law books, consisting of an index of all the reported cases in England and Ireland, in 4 volumes, Harrison's Digest, the Annual Digest, Gledon's Common Law of Digest, Mahomedan and Hindu Law, Jacob's Equity Forms, Contract Act, Benjamin on Sales, Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, Chamber of Commerce reports, etc., etc.

The books will be on view ten days before the sale.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF COMERCARRY ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order on the mortgagee, Mr. Lalljee Waljee Joshi, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rughoonath Crushnajee, by virtue of a mortgage-deed, dated 8th April, 1895:—

All that piece or fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Comercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3570 Street No. 48-52, and bounded on the east by the house of Vithaldas Kriehnajee Wandekar, on the west by the house of Narayen Itamjee Kudusker, on the north by a Cross Lane, and on the south by the Comercarry Road aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Company, mortgagee's solicitors, or to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

Rs. 23,20,000 was the amount of the Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, the whole of which was to Bombay, at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d., full acceptance being given to the tenders thereat. Extra allotments of Bills were also made to the extent of 2 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 5 1-2 lakhs at 1s. 3 29-32d.; Rs. 2,30,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 20,000 on Madras at 1s. 3 29-32d; also of Wire Transfers of 7 lakhs on Bombay and 2 lakhs on Madras at 1s. 4d. It was announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d.

The quotation for consols yesterday was 111 5-16 ex. Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·27 1-2 fcs; and French Rentes remained at 103 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 114; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £62 3 8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight further declined to 1 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills to 1 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-4d. dearer at 27 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York 7-8 cent, at 59 1-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London being 1-8 cent higher, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. About £75,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 40s per 416lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed, 36s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Linseed, 37 1-4s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat.

There was no change in the price of Cotton in the Liverpool market yesterday, which closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 6 1-2 cents per lb.; August Futures were two points higher, at 6·45 cents. per lb., but December were unchanged at 6·33 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	300	3,400
Four days	23,000	3,400	9,100
Since 1st September	8,482,000	6,61,000	5,111,000

Locally, the cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day with a small business doing, and prices for forward delivery Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Shippers purchased 1,750 bales, consisting in the main of Broach, Bengal, Dhulia, and Bhownugger descriptions; while the mills bought only 200 bales, of which 100 bales were Dhoraji at Rs. 158 1-2 per candy, and 100 Khundwa, at 152 1-2 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—"White Delhi Wheat," for ready delivery, is quoted at Rs. 5-1 per cwt., without finding buyers thereat. For "Brown" Rapeseed Rs. 5-9 is asked, and for "Poppy" Rs. 6-2, with a little enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,183	bales.
Wheat	01,365	cwts.
Linseed	8,093	"
Rapeseed	11,607	"
Gingellyseed	1,516	"
Poppyseed	2,510	"
Castorseed	2,563	"
Rice	1,870	"

FREIGHTS are a dull market. Sellers for July ask 21s. 3d. to 22s. per ten.

EXCHANGE was steady to-day, at 1s. 3 31-32 d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for ready Bank Paper was limited, a small amount being reported at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic; and for Forward Wire there was a fair demand, with a moderate business doing. The market at closing was quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32 d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 mos' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs	1·09 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining at 94 5-8 for money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 3-4 for Account; Threes are unchanged at 87.

SHARES are dull. Queen Mills are Rs. 15 lower; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, and New Berar Press have advanced to a like extent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cents. Consols ..... 111 5-16.
3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 114.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 3-8
Bar Silver 20 1-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca (extra) left here at day light, to-day, for London direct.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong to-day, the 9th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Hhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenariffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalipda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	2	18 p.m.	15	40
Teheran	9	2	39 p.m.	...	31
Suez	9	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 9th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	2
" Karachi	...	43	...	8
" Madras	1	41	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st May, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,24,890	7,89,308	7,641	9,13,734
Increase	...	...	...	Rs. 3,12,696

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MACLEOD.—June 5, at Rest House Road, Bangalore, Mrs G E Macleod, widow of the late Rev G E Macleod, Chaplain, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, aged 73 years and 8 months.

TISSENDIE.—June 2, at the General Hospital, Madras, of cancer, Sarah Jane, the dearly beloved wife of H M Tissendie.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

THE Resolution of Government or the official reports on the March riots in Bombay makes some interesting admissions, "Government had been aware since October 1896, that it was extremely doubtful whether it would be expedient to endeavour to enforce in Bombay City all the measures for repression of plague which high medical authority had commended to them as desirable to combat the epidemic. Trouble was happily avoided last year, but the severity of the attack which this year afflicted the City compelled the Government to attempt more drastic and comprehensive measures"—which resulted in trouble, that is to say, in riot and considerable loss of life, and the suspension of all business for a week. There was good reason for more than doubt as to the expediency of attempts to enforce such measures in a city where there are so much facilities structural, social, sectarian and racial for successful evasion. Drastic measures never were and never could be made effective in face of the organised opposition of practically the whole population. The passive resistance of castes and creeds rendered futile the most energetic efforts to enforce measures which depend for their efficacy on their universal application. One of the chief objects of those measures was to ensure the immediate notification of every case of plague, so that it might be removed to a suitable hospital for treatment. But the daily mortuary returns conclusively showed that one half the cases of plague must have escaped detection and were never removed to a hospital. The process of concealment led to the transfer of cases from house to house, and from room to room, thereby multiplying the centres of infection. The Resolution admits that the strain on the patience of all the community was severe, and that "the steady progress of the disease, *in spite of all the discomfort of measures taken to arrest it* intensified the general feeling against the measures." The fact was only too evident that the disease made steady progress not in spite of but largely because of the attempt to enforce measures which could not possibly be applied in a city of 37,000 houses with a population of little less than a million of people, to whom they were abhorrent. When the measures were relaxed, and all that was at once objectionable and impracticable eliminated, the disease steadily and rapidly declined. In saying this it is necessary to point, out that in foiling the endeavours of the Government to carry out in Bombay measures which were not only recommended by medical authority, but had in large measure attained their end when the conditions were more favourable and the opposition less widespread and determined the native communities were the greatest sufferers. Their behaviour was very nearly that of the man in the water who cried out "I will drown and none of you shall save me!" In making it a religious duty to circumvent the efforts of the Plague Committee, they were increasing their own peril, and large numbers paid the bitter penalty in plague and death.

But the cost is never counted in such cases. The Resolution acknowledges that under the circumstances of the time it was not a matter of surprise that there should have been an ebulition of disorder in a portion of the community, less educated and more bigoted and fanatical than the rest. The misfortune was that there was not an earlier recognition of the patent fact that the measures on which such store was set by men who did understand the difference between a village in Gwalior and a great city like Bombay, had conspicuously failed to arrest the plague, and had manifestly succeeded in aggravating a state of things driving the sorely tried victims to desperation. The Government concur in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police that the outbreak had its origin in those causes, and was not deliberately planned, or the result of political agitation. The evidence, is indeed quite conclusive on that point. The Resolution, while regretting that the outbreak was largely directed against Europeans, the ignorant masses identifying them with the obnoxious plague operations, accords warm praise to the leading representatives of the Native communities who exerted themselves to bring about a better feeling, and the Mahomedan victoria-drivers and others who risked their lives to protect Europeans, and others from the fury of the mob are not forgotten. Well-deserved praise is accorded to the courage and self-reliance of Mr. Dastur, the Magistrate who endeavoured to bring the rioters to reason, and when his efforts failed, gave the order to fire and brought the elements of disorder under control. The European and other officers of police who regardless the heavy odds opposed to them acted with conspicuous courage are also assured of the high approval of Government. It is to the credit of the Police that not a single complaint has been made against them in connection with that trying time. The Commissioner is, of course, included in the approbation accorded by Government to the measures of the magistracy and the police which are greatly pronounced to have been effective, vigorous and wise. In two hours and a half the disturbances were suppressed, and though they were succeeded by the suspension of business, the closure of markets and shops, and a general strike of carters and coolies, there was no attempt to renew the rioting. To this result no doubt the co-operation of the military and the blue-jackets in patrolling and picketting the town in the anxious days that followed the disturbances effectually contributed. But the burden of the arrangements rested chiefly on Mr. Vincent, who was on duty night and day until all danger of a recrudescence of disorder had passed. The public did not fully understand the gravity of the situation brought about the closing of the shops and the strike of labourers and cartmen. The Bombay mills had not sufficient cotton and coal for more than three more days on the afternoon when Sir George Cotton and Mr. Vincent, at a conference with the leaders of the trading community, brought these to see the importance of reviving business and putting an end to the strike. The maintenance of the interdict for another three days would have closed the mills and added 80,000 to 100,000 to the number of the unemployed thronging the streets in the Native Town, without money to buy food, even were the grain shops open in which it could have been purchased. Without dwelling on this additional element of danger to the tranquillity of the City, which after all was in the firm grip of the police and military, it would be difficult to overestimate the aggravation of the pestilence and general suffering from the coming together of scores of thousands of starving out-of-works. The strikers and the organisers of the strike would have been the worst sufferers. The more credit is due to those who laboured to remove misunderstandings, and restore confidence, which had been so rudely shaken.

THE cotton export season is now drawing to a close and after the monsoon has well set in very little cotton will be shipped to foreign markets. The activity of our foreign trade during the last two or three months, has not been contributed to by this staple export. On the contrary, although the crop has on the whole been a fair average one, the season compares unfavourably with that of 1·96 97. In round figures the shrinkage was 165,000 bales in the exports via the Suez Canal; 16,000 bales in the Japan trade, 20,000 less to China and 9,000 less to the Coast ports. These figures relate to the period between 1st October last and the first of the current month, but if still later figures are included in the comparison we get a total diminution in the export of something like 200,000 bales, a reduction which will form a somewhat serious set off to the great increase of the general trade of the port witnessed during the last few months. The figures show how little foundation there was for the opinion which found expression in some quarters two months ago, that the Hispano-American War would greatly stimulate the demand from Europe. As we pointed out at the time the stocks then in hand in Europe from across the Atlantic were sufficiently large to keep dealers quiescent, even though not another bale of Americans was received for months. But as a matter of fact the war seems to have had very little effect on the interchange of produce across the Atlantic, though it has caused its transfer in many cases to English and other non-American bottoms. Beyond giving a temporary fillup to prices, the war does not seem to have affected our cotton exports to any appreciable extent. Brother Jonathan has kept the English and Continental markets so well supplied with the unprecedented out-turn of last season, that as we have seen more than three-fourths of the heavy falling off in our shipments has occurred in regard to the merchandise passed through the Suez Canal. Prices here have been steadily kept up and India has not been able to successfully compete with the United States. While our shipments have been much smaller, our receipts from up-country have been fully 100,000 bales more than was the case last season and there is reason to believe that a greater proportion than usual has been kept back. For instance Dhollera is known to be a much heavier crop than its predecessor, but the bales received are 25,000 short of last year's number. From the Berars, Khandeish and Barsi 820,000 bales have been received while the previous figures were 609,000, but there is probably a good deal more to come. Of late years a small percentage of the cotton which formerly reached Bombay as a matter of course, has been intercepted by the Ahmedabad and other mofussil mills. But as one of these mills has been burnt and as the others are not reported to be exceptionally busy there seems no reason to suppose that this diversion from the stream of our receipts has been greater than usual. The fact is that the Dhollera crop was a late one and that considerable indifference has been manifested about getting the out turn brought into sight, the dearness of money operating against the transfer to Bombay of stocks that are not at present needed. Consequently a substantial surplus has been held over up-country and will go to swell the receipts when business recommences after the monsoon. The mills have been short of hands this year though of course not to the extent they were fifteen months ago—and instead of a normal consumption of 850,000 bales they have taken about 700,000 bales so that both locally and externally the demand has been included. This fact joined with the good yield have combined to bring us to the eve of the monsoon with a big surplus supply on the Green, one that is probably not far short of 600,000 bales. As to the whether the demand next season will be larger, a very great deal depends upon the news as to the next American crop, the acreage of which though not equal to last year is well up to the average.

AMILIO CASTELAR, the leader of Spanish Republicans, has been interviewed by a German correspondent on the subject of "The War—and After." Recognising the patent fact that the United States will come out triumphant, Senor Castelar was only too ready to discuss "after," and to put it briefly declared that the monarchy will have to go." Monarchism, he is persuaded, cannot outlive the present crisis, for "all this unsteadiness, want of affection of will, of plan, of preparation, cannot go on any longer." When it was pointed out that the legislators rather than the monarchy were to blame for all this, Senor Castelar with truly socialistic sense of justice, replied "the people always make the highest responsible" and the pressed for some rational explanation of his views and of the plan of campaign, the Spanish socialists have resolved upon replied, that the Queen Regent has given herself somewhat the airs of Marie Antoinette, first appealing to the Pope and then to the Powers. What an idea to drag the Powers into this matter exclaimed the agitator. It was from the first moment clear that they would only advise us to give up Cuba. But Spain will not give up Cuba. She would have to be quite exhausted first. It is the Socialists who are to exhaust her. The attitude likely to be taken up by the Vatican does not seem to trouble Senor Castelar, or any of his friends. Spain is a strictly Catholic country and though they would grant religious freedom, the Socialists would leave untouched the Catholic Church. The Pope at first, they anticipate, will naturally do all he can to uphold the Queen Regent. But afterwards, say they, it will be as in France, for Rome always stands on the side of Government, and Senor Castelar believes that as between Don Carlos and a Republic the Church would declare for the latter. Under Don Carlos it would loose much, under a Republic, so it is promised, it would retain everything it has to-day. At all events it would appear that the close of the war, which cannot be long deferred, is almost certain to see Spain rent by internal troubles which will prove far more disastrous both to the people and the monarchy than the difference with the United States or the troubles in Cuba and the Philippines.

For the first time this year the death rate in Bombay was below the average in the week ended last Tuesday. There was a record of 525 deaths as against 585 in the corresponding period of 1897, and a quinquennial mean of 32·33. The smaller total as compared with a year ago is the more remarkable since the plague contribution of 44, was 10 higher than was then the case. But there seems reason to believe that the population is now lower than it was last June. The total of births is 139 as compared with 196 last year; and an average of 300. It is certain that if the population was not much below normal, the births would have been more numerous. The decrease in plague for the week was nearly fifty per cent. so that there is reason to hope that by the end of the month the disease will have almost entirely disappeared. It is noteworthy that the remittent fever mortality is very much below normal, as was the case last year. Indeed when the figures are added to those under the plague column, the remittent fever average is only obtained; on the other hand phthisis is more prevalent than usual.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the Chairman of the Standing Committee asked permission to lay before them the resolution of the Committee regarding the raising of loan in connection with plague expenses as an urgent matter, but it was not granted. The Corporation, however, sanctioned the further grant of Rs. 3,50,000 for plague operations. Another important matter brought before the meeting was a proposition of Mr. Vincent asking the Corporation to sanction a sum of Rs. 15,000 for purchasing from Mr. Barrow, their retiring secretary, a compendium of history of the Bombay Municipality which he has written. The proposition was opposed, and ultimately negatived by a narrow majority.

BETWEEN 1875 and 1896, no less than 497,573 human beings and 1,403,817 head of cattle lost their lives in India through wild animals and snakes.

DURING the month of April the cotton shipped from Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports, amounted to 38,795 khandis, the total value of the shipments being Rs. 59,28,968.

THE Accountant-General, Bombay, has reminded the Collectors and Treasury Officers that sovereigns and half sovereigns cannot be received at District Treasuries except in payment of sums due to Government.

THE Honourable Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S. Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, has been granted furlough for one year and five months.

DR. J. POLLEN, B.A., LL.D. (Dublin) I.C.S., on return to duty, at the end of the present month is appointed to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES IN DESPAIR.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Governor of the Philippines has sent a despairing telegram to the Madrid Government in which he says that nearly the whole Archipelago is in open revolt, and that unless the home Government sends help, it is impossible to cope with the enemies of Spain on land and sea.

It is reported that the Governor has taken refuge in the citadel of Manila, where he will make his last stand.

EMBARKATION OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

JUNE 9.

27,000 American troops, of whom 21,600 are Infantry, the balance comprising a battalion of Engineers, five squadrons of Cavalry, and six batteries of Artillery, with sixteen siege guns, all under the command of General Shafter, have sailed from Tampa for Key West, from whence they will be convoyed by a strong fleet to an agreed point.

BANKRUPTCY OF A LEADING FINANCIER.

JUNE 8.

Mr. Ernest Hooley, the financier, has been declared bankrupt upon his own petition.

The amount of the liabilities is uncertain, but will reach a large sum.

The bankruptcy is due to the enormous amount of claims against Mr. Hooley arising out of pending litigation.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left here at 11 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

VETERINARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Veterinary-Captain Joslen, officiates as Principal Veterinary College, Lahore, vice Veterinary-Captain Pease, on furlough, Veterinary-Lieutenant Smith succeeding Joslen in South Punjab; Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer, from Central Provinces, taking charge of the Ajmere Veterinary School and Veterinary-Lieutenant Sullivan, reverting to the Professorship of the Lahore Veterinary College, pending his transfer home. This leaves the Central Provinces temporarily vacant until the return of Veterinary-Captain Hagger from leave.

MILITARY POSTINGS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon Captain B. B. Grayfoot officiates as Medical Storekeeper, Bombay Command, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, on leave.

Lieutenant Godfrey, 26th Bombay Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant Cobbe to carry on recruiting for fresh contingent, British Central Africa.

Second Lieutenant B. A. Rice and Lieutenant C. A. Shoubridge are posted as officiating wing officers to the 3rd and 12th Bombay Infantry, respectively.

Brigadier-General Percy Smith is posted to Deesa District.

Captain J. Mc. W. Swenie is posted to the Bombay Command.

Major Questin has been appointed to command the 4th Bombay Infantry, vice Grant, whose tenure of office has expired.

THE KHYBER BRIGADE STAFF.

The appointment of General Egerton to the command of the Khyber Brigade has been sanctioned; but of Captain Swanston, D. A. Q. M. G.; Major Stanton, D. A. A. G., and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, P. M. O., will be made hereafter.

GOVERNMENT SANCTIONS USE OF PATRIOTIC FUND.

Government have sanctioned unexpended portion of the Patriotic Fund, originally raised for the relief of suffers in Afghan War, being used to help families of British and Native soldiers and followers killed or died from wounds or disease contracted in recent frontier operations, the Indian Heroes Fund being merged with Patriotic Fund for this purpose. A first distribution will be made of Rs. 150 to each European family, Rs. 75 to each Native family, including families of followers entitled to pension, and Rs. 100 to similar families not so entitled. This scale may be subsequently increased should the state of the fund permit.

CIVIL LEAVE AND POSTINGS.

Mr. Hewitt, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, proceeds on privilege leave for two and a-half months from end of August Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I., officiates.

THE ANNUAL RAILWAY REPORT.

The annual railway report is to-day published. It shows a net increase of 926 miles of open railways during the year, and a decrease of eight and a half crores in the net earnings; also an increase of 6·41 crores in total capital outlay on railways open to traffic compared with expenditure incurred to end of previous year.

NOTES FROM RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The followiug notes from the Railway Administration Report refers to lines of special importance on the Bombay side. They are up to date:—

G. I. P. Railway construction of Amalner, Jalgaon branch, has been commenced.

The Bombay-Baroda Railway section of line between Miyagunj and Amraoti expected to be shortly completed. Doubling of line between Dahanu Road and Sachin has been commenced, and earthworks are expected to be completed this month. About 71 per, cent of work of renewing the sixty-foot Warren girders with steelplate girders has been carried out.

Tapti Valley Railway first section from Kankra Khari to Vyara expected to be opened in October next.

Bina-Goona Railway expected to be opened before end of year. Rajputana Malwa Railway almost all works at Ujjain Station for joint use of Rajputana-Malwa, Nagda-Ujjain and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways practically completed.

Shadipally-Balotra Railway, British section, sanctioned and work started; Native state section expected to be opened for traffic early next year.

Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway, earthwork from Manmad to Jalna practically completed, while earth-work and bridging from Secunderabad to Rander is well advanced.

Oodeypore-Chittor Railway extension from Debari to a bridge near Oodeypore sanctioned and expected to be completed by end of year.

Gwalior-Sepri Railway expected to be opened by March next.

Railway administration report shows, that not a single new railway was sanctioned last year under branch line terms of the resolution of 1896, though negotiations with regard to no less than fifteen branches have been in progress.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF 14 B. I.

POONA, JUNE 9.

The 14th B. I., which has been away for the past nine months, returned to Poona this morning. The troops who were under command of Major Candy arrived from Ghorpuri. Torrents of rain fell, and the bands of the 19th Infantry and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, which were present, played them in, and they had to take shelter in verandahs of rest camp. Rain fell in great quantity for some hours; the sky has been overcast nearly all day, and it seems as if the monsoon has burst here.

THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

WORK AT THE DOCKS DURING MAY.

In dealing with the exceptionally heavy foreign trad of the last few weeks, the railway and Dock officials in Bombay have been confronted by a comparative scarcity and dearness of labour, consequent upon the heavy state of mortality exacted by two virulent plague epidemics, and upon the fear of that disease which has hindered the return to the city of the thousands of working class people who have taken refuge in flight. The high wages obtainable has caused a good many work-people to return, but still more have remained away and the labour available has not sufficed to meet the demand. At the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot at Wari Bunder the authorities have had an average of only 75 per cent of the normal total of hands to deal with a traffic which has beaten the record of any previous export season, with the single exception of 1891. At the Carnac Bunder depot of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the same difficulty has had to be faced, and at the Docks lack of hands has been chronic. Under such circumstances labour has been able to dictate its own terms, and merchants and traders have been loud in their complaints as to delays in dealing with their consignments. The Railway Companies are better able to show their independence in regard to unreasonable criticisms than the Dock authorities who are looked upon not only as semi-Government officers, but as existing for the benefit of any firm of shippers which for the time being may regard its claims to consideration as more urgent than those of a contemporary firm. It may therefore readily be imagined that the lot of the Dock officials has not been an altogether happy one during the last two months, and that while having to work at very high pressure and while endeavoring to please every comer they have (metephorically of course,) received more kicks than halfpence.

But in spite of the difficulties which have confronted the Superintendent and his staff, they have succeeded remarkably well in making a more than average state of bricks with a very deficient quantity of straw. In other words with a limited supply of labourers ready to transfer their services to some other bidder at a moment's notice, the Dock officials and the contractors have managed to deal with an immense quantity of produce. During last month when the rush was at its height no less than 337,271 tons of produce and merchandise passed through the Docks. The lion's share of this total *i.e.* over a quarter of a million tons were foreign exports, while 56,000 tons represented receipts from abroad. The coasting imports totalled to 18,833 tons and the exports to 10,740 tons. The supply of labour fluctuated a great deal ranging between 7,000 and 12,000 men and high wages ruled throughout, so high indeed that unless they are met by the Trustees the contractors will have been working at little or no profit, if not at actual loss. As 92 vessels took away the exports and only 44 brought in imports, it is clear that over half the steamers came in ballast, in response to the demand for freights. Some of these vessels were the largest cargo boats that have ever visited Bombay, and the record cargo for one ship was taken on May 30th when a single bottom carried away 13,124 tons of produce. The previous record in loading was also surpassed, by a vessel which received 2,300 tons of cargo in 15 working hours.

It is a significant illustration of the great need which exists for the proposed Port Trust Railway that the great bulk of the merchandise dealt with was conveyed to or from the docks by the slow, costly and inconvenient method of cartage. During May no less than 369,239 carts entered and left the Docks through the nine main gates or making an average of nearly 12,000 per diem. The produce railed direct into the Docks from the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway yards was 7,814 tons only. It is certain that if the Port Trust Railway were in existence a much large quantity of produce would have been dealt with and the railway companies would not have found it necessary to wire up-country to temporarily suspend consignments because the depots were too full of goods awaiting cartage to the docks for more to be received. Under the present clumsy and antedated system delays were inevitable, though most strenuous efforts were made within the docks to save time and labour by having the vessels, berthed in the places most convenient for the loading of consignments as near as possible to the places where they have been deposited, as well as by other devices. In some cases, however owing to the labour difficulty the vessels did not work steadily, while in others the transfer of cargo on board was delayed pending the settlement of points of difference between ship charterers and their agents. In the meantime shippers awaiting their turn became very impatient and put the whole blame on the Dock Officials, who of course could not interfere in these disputes: they could only see that regulations as to the time occupied in loading and so on were carried out. Where no such questions have intervened shippers and contractors alike have done their utmost so have the work got through with despatch. Even on the Queen's Birthday some 78 gangs of labourers were shipping 20 vessels, and four other steamers were unloading. The rush to get shipments cleared is always greatest at the end of the month, and consequent on the extreme pressure although Sunday is ordinarily a "dies non," at the Docks the last Sunday in May was a very busy one. About 230 gangs of men were employed in unloading, exclusive of the men employed by the stevedores. Night work although regarded by the Trustees as somewhat objectionable was also allowed, to a limited extent. It is a fact worthy of note that this great rush of work at the Docks was got through without a single mishap, thanks to the thoroughness of the arrangements made by the authorities to prevent accidents and to the care with which they were carried out.

June will not of course be so busy a month as May, prices of wheat having lately declined but the traffic is still very heavy and is likely to be so at least unfil the end of the month For instance the firm which has had a leading share in the export of wheat and seeds is still receiving very heavy consignments. Yesterday the scene at the Docks was quite as busy a one as it has been at any time during the last two months. Every berth was filled, and some half dozen steamers were waiting in the harbour for their turn to come to enter the Docks. Trade will probably be brisk for at least a sufficient period to enable the Port Trust to more than recoup itself of the losses in revenue caused in two successive years by the plague epidemic. Last month alone the revenue collected at the Docks aggregated to Rs. 2,70,000.

The scene at the two great railway depots is as animated, if less interesting, as that at the Docks At Carnac Bunder where there are only two entrances the block of carts is frequently very great, and both, tact and management are required to ensure the maximum removals of consignments day by day. At Wari Bunder the block of carts is less severe; there being no less than six entrances, the cartage of goods is thereby greatly facilitated. The imports dealt with have scarcely been so great as in the record year 1891, but on account of the labour difficulty the railway authorities have had a far more anxious time than was then the case. The wheat and seeds received have come principally from the North-West Provinces, the imports from the Southern Maratha Country and the Central Provinces being smaller than usual. The recent agreement come to between the G. I. P. Railway and rival companies as to the equalisation of rates on certain parts of the system has had the effect of bringing to Bombay a great deal of traffic via Delhi. The receipts from the Deccan have been somewhat in excess of normal, though they have not been so great as the good harvests of the past season may have seemed to warrant. Mr. Hubbard, the Traffic Superintendent, has had to deal with exceptionally large receipts while having only comparatively small staffs and a limited supply of labour carts. It has been no uncommon thing to be working with only two-thirds of the normal strength, and the labourers have displayed the utmost indifference as to the retention of their employment, as they have known that if they leave they will be welcomed elsewhere. Although both at Wari Bunder and at Carnac Bunder large quantities of produce were lying out in the open. Thursday morning's rain did very little damage thereto owing to the respective Traffic Superintendents having prevailed upon the consignees to have their property covered as a protection a gainst rain.

NUMEROUS cases of enteric fever, supposed to have been contracted on the march up, having occurred amongst the troops already arrived at Dalhousie this season, the attention of Officers Commanding and medical officers in charge of parties is directed to the urgent necessity of exercising a very strict watch on the water and supplies issued to the men "en route."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MR. SLEIGH ON MR. WEBB'S VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest, and for the most part with satisfaction, the views expressed in Mr. Webb's memorandum published to-day.

In the 8th para of the memorandum he says "there is a danger, however, that the supposed advantages of a gold standard for India—possibly a gold standard without a gold currency—may lead to the recommendation of a gold-supporting scheme, the ultimate effects of which would seriously retard the progress of India's steadily expanding commerce."

I would ask Mr. Webb how he can reconcile the above quoted opinion with the great increase in the export trade of Europe to India under exactly the reverse conditions which he says have produced the great increase in India's exports?

Mr. Webb's figures are only one of the incontestible proofs of the correctness of the theory, recognized by all economic authorities of repute, that the volume of a country's trade cannot be affected in any degree by the rate of exchange, let it be high or low, except perhaps, while it is in the state of actual rising or falling. So universally is the principle understood and accepted that it becomes a mere waste of time to discuss it, and nothing more convincing could be brought forth in its support than Mr. Webbs' figures, which, unfortunately for himself, prove exactly the reverse of what he contends.

I am in full accord with Mr. Webb when he insists "that the only rational and practical means by which the inconveniences arising from fluctuations in exchange can be permanently overcome, is international legislation and not local legislation." But, as the attainments of this seems impossible within a measureable distance of time, the only two alternatives left for India are either to accept the principle of a gold standard, enabling her to wait with composure the tide of events, or to reopen the Mints to silver accepting the surging inrush of metal that would ensue, with all the ruinous and disturbing influences that may lead to, we know not where!

In this connexion, I have long been of opinion that the Government of India acted too precipitately in refusing consideration of the overtures made by America and France towards the adoption of a bimetallic arrangement. It would have been wiser, by far, I think, to have given more consideration to their proposals, narrating the Government of India's objections and leaving a door open for full explanations and negotiation. I fear this error cannot now be redeemed. But the day may nevertheless come when fresh proposals shall be made, and it is to be hoped that the Government of India, even were the gold standard scheme to be successful, will not in such an event again lose the opportunity. Who knows what lies in the future! The silver or the gold mines may soon became exhausted or more productive, and I can see no other currency system than that of Inter-Bimetallism which is capable of meeting any of these contingencies or a combination of some of them without creating a serious disturbance of values.—Yours, etc.,

June 9. JAS. H. SLEIGH.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY.

A THUNDERSTORM premonitory of the monsoon broke over Bombay at about a quarter to three yesterday morning and lasted for an hour about two inches of rain falling. The storm came up from the North West and the downpour was quite heavy enough while it lasted to be regarded as a sign of the very near approach of the burra bursat. The thunder was loud and frequent, and was accompanied by vivid sheet lightning. The temperature went down by from four to eight degrees, according to the locality, and at daylight many of the low lying open spaces were covered with water, which, however, quickly disappeared when the sun gained power. The rainfall varied from 1·40 at Colaba Point to over three inches at Chinchpugli. Yesterday the sky was overcast and the atmosphere humid and close. Last night showers fell at frequent intervals.

Appended is a list of the dates of the commencement of the South West monsoon in Bombay during the last 26 years:—

1872	June 10th	1885	June 6th
1873	May 28th	1886	May 28th
1874	June 3rd	1887	June 1st
1875	June 8th	1888	June 4th
1876	June 14th	1889	June 5th
1877	June 14th	1890	May 30th
1878	June 14th	1891	June 21st
1879	May 21st	1892	June 2nd
1880	June 3rd	1893	May 26th
1881	June 5th	1894	June 7th
1882	June 2nd	1895	June 10th
1883	May 27th	1896	June 1st
1884	June 11th	1897	June 15th

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

LIST OF MATCHES—1893.

June 25, Saturday—XI v XXII, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
July 2, Saturday—Civil v Military, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
July 9, Saturday—Gymkhana v. Marine Batt. 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
July 16, Saturday—Gymkhana v. Hindoo Gymkhana, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
July 23, Saturday—Gymkhana v Y.M.C.A., 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
July 30, Saturday—Gymkhana v Parsee Gymkhana, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
August 1, Monday—Gymkhana v. Byculla Club, 11-30 a.m., Bombay.
August 5, Friday—Gymkhana v. Poona, 11-30 a.m., Bombay.
August 6, Saturday—Gymkhana v. Poona, 11-30 a.m., Bombay.
August 9, Tuesday—Presidency v Parsees, 11-30 a.m., Bombay.
August 10, Wednesday—Presidency v Parsees, 11-30 a.m., Bombay.
August 13, Saturday—Gymkhana v Y. M. C. A., 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
August 20, Saturday—Gymkhana v R. N. and R. I. M., 1-30 p.m., Bombay
August 27, Saturday—Gymkhana v. Municipal XI, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
September 3, Saturday—Gymkhana v. Parsee Gymkhana, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.
September 10, Saturday.
September 12, Monday—Gymkhana v. Poona, 11-30 a.m., Poona.
September 13, Tuesday—Gymkhana v Poona, 11-30 a.m., Poona.
September 15, Thursday—Presidency v Parsees, 11-30 a.m., Poona.
September 16, Friday—Presidency v Parsees, 11-30 a.m., Poona.
September 17, Saturday—Presidency v Parsees, 11-30 a.m., Poona.
September 20, Tuesday.
September 24, Saturday—Gymkhana v Mr. Dhondi's Team, 1-30 p.m., Bombay.

THE comic note was not wanting at Milan for all the terror of the events there. The soldiers, after having taken the Capucine Monastery and arrested all the rebels and monks, noticed (writes a correspondent) that the latter, great, stout, well-fed men, seemed strangely uneasy. It flashed into their minds that these men of peace had firearms concealed under their gowns. they were all promptly seized, after offering so vigorous a resistance that the suspicion became almost a certainty. A thorough search was made, and instead of weapons, in their belts was found money—and not a little, but good round sums. Even at such a moment a hearty laugh went round at the expressions on the faces of the despoiled and discomforted brothers.

A MEETING of captains of the Cambridge U.B.C was held at the Goldie boat-house on May 16. The president, Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, First Trinity, being in the chair. Mr. Etherington-Smith proposed, and Mr. C. J. D. Goldie seconded, a proposal that Rules II. 3 and II. 6 be altered to read as follows:—"Rule II. 3.—That the number of boats be limited in the Easter term to thirty, rowing in two divisions of fifteen and sixteen respectively, including the sandwich boat, and in the Lent term to forty-three, rowing in three divisions of fifteen each, including the two sandwich boats. That for the year 1899 every club be allowed to put on one extra boat, the order of starting being that of their first May boats. The last boats, if necessary, to row time races for a place in the division." "Rule II. 6.—In the races in the Lent term no one be allowed to row or steer who rowed or steered respectively in the previous May races; but those who have rowed or steered in the May races in their freshman's year are eligible to row in the following Lent races." The proposals were agreed to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORRIE BIRD, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, has arrived in Simla on short leave.

THE annual relief programme of the Army in India has been delayed owing to frontier operations. It is now approaching the stage of final consideration.

GOVERNMENT 3 1-2 per cents rose to Rs. 94-8 in Calcutta on Tuesday, but there was a slight fall in exchange, telegraphic transfers (bank) and demand bills closing at 1s. 3 31-32d.

LIEUTENANT H. HARRISON, has been appointed to act as an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, and during Lieutenant J. L. Harrington's absence on leave, will act as Fifth Assistant, Lieutenant H. E. S. Cordeaux to act as Sixth Assistant.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. G. CARTER, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris on privilege leave.

YESTERDAY we recorded the washing away of a portion of the embankment near a bridge abutment, between Penneru and Rayalcheru on the Madras Railway, about 240 miles from Madras on the North-West Line. We now learn that the bank was successfully restored in the course of the day, and that the up Mail train was eventually passed over the bridge. Traffic has since resumed its usual course.

DURING the week ended June 8th, British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 6,81,000, and rupees and eight anna pieces were despatched to the Kashmir Darbar in connection with the recoinage scheme to the value of Rs. 5,29,000, making a total coinage for the week of over twelve lakhs of rupees. The Mint will be busy for sometime to come as, in addition to bullion awaiting assay, the balance amounts to over 149 lakhs, 56 of which are held on account of tenderers.

THE following appointments during the absence of Mr. J. V. Cooke, on leave are gazetted. Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District, to act as District Superintendent in the Shikarpur District. Mr. C. S. Marston, Assistant Superintendent in the Shikarpur District, to be Assistant Superintendent in the Upper Sind Frontier District. Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, Assistant Superintendent in the Hyderabad District, to be Assistant Superintendent in the Shikarpur District.

THE land line of telegraph which is being built in Tenasserim, has now reached Mergui, which is thus linked with Tavoy and Moulmein. It may possibly be extended southwards to the Straits Settlements.

GENERAL EGERTON will have, as his staff officers with the Khyber Brigade, Major H. E. Stanton, R.E., as D.A.A.G., and Major Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, as D.A.Q.M.G.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made for the formation of a flying column of all arms at Peshawar in support of the Khyber Brigade duty. The regiments which can furnish a full quota of men on field service scale, will be included in this coloumn.

IT is satisfactory to note that the gold reserve in the hands of the Government continues to grow. The amount shown in the last weekly statement by the Paper Currency Department is in value Rs. 35,93,815, against Rs. 34,79,756 shown the week before. The total reserve in coin and bullion amounted on the 31st of May to Rs. 13,26,83,014.

SANCTION has been given to the formation of a section of the Punjab Light Horse at Lyallpur.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 7th May, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 99,308, and for goods, etc., Rs. 72,782, making altogether Rs. 1,72,090, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 165. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,80,551, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 173.

IN regard to the construction of the Travancore Railway, the balance of opinion is in favour of the adoption of the southern route. The Travancore Durbar has also concurred in this view, and arrangements are being made with the Agent of the South Indian Railway for the construction of the line on terms which the Durbar has proposed.

AS an unusually large number of mules are to be purchased during 1898-99, and as it is understood that Major A. P. Westlake, Superintendent, Remount Depot, Hapur, is the officer who is to make the purchases, arrangement has been made for his return to India from leave, so as to be present at the commencement of the purchasing season. Major Westlake has recently been granted an extension of service for two years in the interests of the Remount Department. Captain C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, officiates for him during his absence.

SIR LOUIS KERSHAW, the new Chief Justice of the N.-W. Provinces, expressed surprise on Tuesday when he found that judgments in the High Court were reported in long-hand. The immediate result of the discovery was that, instead of delivering a lengthy judgment dealing with the facts and the law of the case before him, he confined himself to the mere statement that the appeal was dismissed, and the sentences confirmed. His lordship, however, remarks the local paper, went on to say—and every one will agree with him—that it was most desirable that judges should frequently give reasons for their decisions: indeed in this country, where there are so frequently appeals from the judgment of the High Court to the Crown, it is most necessary that judges should, in complicated cases, deal with the facts and the law in detail. The reporting of judgments in long-hand, however, involves a great waste of valuable time, and the surprising thing is that a change was not made years ago.

AN old fakir known as Pawari Baba, who had been at Ghazipur for about thirty years, and was venerated by the highest of the native community, ended his career in rather an extraordinary manner a few days ago. Within high walled enclosure with a formidable door he had a small flower garden, a well, a small temple and his own dwelling house, which consisted of one room and a godown. For the last nine years he had not opened the entrance door and no one had seen him, though every week or ten days he came up to the door and for a few moments conversed from within, with anyone who may have happened to be present, but generally with his younger brother, who always remained outside within calling distance. A day preceding his end he told his brother that the "Kaljug" had begun to press heavily on him, and that it had become necessary for his spirit to leave the mortal body. His brother seems to have suspected nothing, but learnt the meaning of this intimation next day. The venerable fakir, after his usual bath and devotions, smeared his body with ghee and sprinkled it over with incense, then set fire to the four corners of his house, and when the flames had taken hold on all side, he deliberately went in and sat down. Before anyone could come to the call of a man who had scrambled up the wall on seeing the flames, and had witnessed the latter proceedings, the old man was burnt to ashes, with the exception of a portion of the chest, which, along with the ashes, was, with due ceremony, consigned to the sacred waters of the Ganges.

SOME extraordinary figures with regard to frontier trade are to be found in recent official statistics dealing with imports and exports during the eleven month ending last February. The Kabul trade, said to have been hopelessly and entirely disorganised by the frontier rebellion and the closing of the Khyber, only fell off by a quarter, while the trade with Tirah was actually greater in 1897-98 than it was in 1895-96. On the other hand, there was an immensefalling off in the exports from and imports into Bajaur. It is possible that the returns include the value of some of the immense stores of supplies that were sent into Tirah to feed our army, but we also carried on operations in Bajaur., and if the campaign swelled the volume of trade in one case, it should also have done so in the other.

THE following Old Etonians dined at the Viceregal Lodge on the evening of the 4th of June:—Lord Elgin; Sir J. B. Lyall; Sir Mackworth Young; Mr. F. N. Wright, I. C. S.; General Morton; Major Davies, Punjab Commission; Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Captain Adam, A. D. C.; Captain Sloane Stanley, 16th Lancers; Lieutenants Marindin, Black Watch; Lubbock, R. E.; G White, R. A.; Gosling, Rifle Brigade; and G Smyth, 9th Lancers.

ON a reference from the Madras Government, the Government of India has ruled that the maximum of thirty days' joining time, admissible under Article 195 of the Civil Service Regulations, is an absolute maximum, and that Sundays not actually spent in travelling must be included in the period.

AS is known, Germany has great faith in the possibilities of the cycle for military purposes; and no country watches her military experiments more closely than little Belgium. A short time ago the detachment of cyclists of the 3rd Regiment of Guards was announced to leave Berlin for Frankfort-on-the-Oder. A Belgian paper told off a man to watch the movement. It is now laughing in its sleeve. The distance from Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Oder is, it seems, only 50 miles, and yet the cyclist soldiers found it necessary to make the journey by train—a proof, to our Belgian contemporary's way of thinking, that soldiers are excessively bad cyclists.

A PHILADELPHIA telegram announces the death, in her eighty-fourth year, of Miss Blanche Sully, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Sully, the famous portrait painter. She had the distinction of posing in the Royal robes and jewels worn by the Queen at her coronation. Her Majesty sat in one of the smaller drawing-rooms of Buckingham Palace on an improvised throne when Mr. Sully took her portrait; and Miss Sully stood in the Royal robes, which were very heavy, to save the Queen fatigue, and the coronation jewels were placed on her by the Queen's dressers. The Queen gave the deceased a silver medal and her autograph.

A COURSE of instruction in Hindustani has been opened for Russian officers in the Turkistan military district. This is to enable them to give intelligible orders when they have occupied Delhi and Benares. Nevermind, exclaims the "Globe," we have for several years now had a course of instruction in Russian for British officers in India. That is to enable them to ask Russian prisoners why they were such fools as to come to India.

OF slang in New York a correspondent writes: The aristocracy of New York [is there an aristocracy in New York?] is supposed to avoid slang in conversation, but there are certain expressions that are heard from the bestbred, and that can be classed under the heading of slang alone. "Our push" for "our set" is one of these; and another is the use of the pronoun "it" as expressing contempt. When a girl says of a man that he is "a perfect it," she means that he lacks those qualities that would make him interesting. If he bores her very much, he gives her "the willies," an experience that can also be communicated by a sudden shock or start. "Dinky-dink" is slang for the cold shoulder, or cut direct. As an instance of the misuse of words, the adjective "scandalous" may be cited as applied to anything ugly or unbecoming. A gown or hat is described as scandalous when it is only unbecoming to the wearer. Perhaps the most graphic bit of slang of all is that which sums up a conceited young man as follows: "He's quite unbearable; he does think himself such an awfully warm baby."

THE Spanish military papers have given many particulars concerning a movement which is now going forward for strengthening the garrisons of the Balearic Islands and the Canaries. Two infantry brigades of the 1st Corps (Madrid) are intended for the former, to be stationed at Palma and Port Mahon. The brigades were drawn by lot. The captain-general commanding the 3rd Corps (Valentia) was instructed to place two mounted batteries on a war footing, which were also supposed to be intended for Majorca, to which place the 1st Batn. of the fortress artillery (Barcelona) was ready to depart. At Cadiz a battalion of marine infantry has been raised, armed with the Mauser, and trained in the handling of guns. In the Canaries there are two military districts, with their headquarters at Santa Cruz and Lanzarote. The permanent garrison, including two regiments of chasseurs with an establishment of 600 each, numbers about 1,600 men of the active Army, with a provincial guard of 140. There are also six reserve battalions of 600 men each. These have now been embodied for service; the battalions of chasseurs are being increased to a strength of 1,000, and the Reserves of the position artillery have been called out. At the same time a large reinforcement has been sent from Spain, including infantry of the Luchana regiment, and a mountain battery.

A DRASTIC measure directed against the evils of juvenile smoking has been drafted by the Social Committee of the Norwegian Storthing, and, it is expected, will be passed into law. It absolutely prohibits the sale of tobacco in towns to persons under the age of 16. In country districts tobacco may only be sold to juniors provided with a written order for a certain limited quantity signed by some person actually known to the seller. It will be open to any country authority, however, to enforce the more stringent regulations applicable to the towns. In town and country alike, grown up persons will be strictly prohibited from furnishing juveniles with tobacco, either in return for payment or otherwise. No person under 16 will be allowed to be employed in a tobacco factory. The police will be authorised to take pipes or tobacco from any juvenile found smoking in a public place. The penalty for contravening the law ranges from 2 to 100 kroner.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT," like many another gold mine, is a fertile cause of trouble in the law courts. Years ago, in the dawn of its history, a lady who had helped to negotiate the advance of the capital on which it was originally brought out, had to bring an action to obtain her modest commission. The other day, Mr. Justice Romer gave judgment for the plaintiff, Mr. Brandon Thomas, on a much larger claim, and without calling on the plaintiff's counsel for a reply. It was shown that, under their agreements, Mr. Penley, the defendant, was bound to consult Mr. Brandon Thomas in all that he did in regard to the play, and to share all earnings from it in a specified proportion. Yet he had really negotiated an arrangement for its production in America on terms which gave Mr. Thomas less than his proper share, and he claimed the right to pocket no small part of the difference. This negotiation formed the subject of a secret treaty within a treaty, of a kind of which some members of the Triple Alliance lately gave us a shining example. There was, in fact, one treaty for profits which alone was disclosed to Mr. Thomas, and another, for other profits, which the defendant regarded as his own affair. Only one judgment was possible in these circumstances on the principal claim, and Mr. Justice Romer gave it, by ordering the defendant to give an account of all moneys received, and to share according to the terms of his contract with the plaintiff. The defendant's claim was really a more tremendous joke than anything in the play.

HERE is a situation that has never yet been imagined even by a writer of farcical comedy. The police magistrate at Montpelier has had a case before him in which a guilty wife and her lover were prosecuted criminally in accordance with French law, and the co-respondent, if he may be so called, was the wife's first husband, from who she had been divorced. The magistrate seems to have thought that, considering their former intimate relations, the guilty couple did not deserve any very severe punishment, and he sentenced the man to six days' and the woman to two days' imprisonment. A divorce suit will follow, in which, of course, the second husband will be the plaintiff and his predecessor the co-respondent.

THE Italian Alpine troops have left their winter stations to ascend to their summer quarters in the mountains, the recruits having first joined. The operations of the summer begin with marches through the sections of the frontier to which the particular battalions are attached and with visits to important strategic points. The 5th, 6th, and 7th regiments are detached on the Austrian border, but they are to proceed to the French border and occupy positions there until the end of October.

THE death has just taken place of the oldest postmistress in the world. The venerable lady was Mrs. Brown, postmistress of Auchmithie, the "Musselcraig" of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary," a quiet little village in Forfarshire. She died at the age of ninety-three years, and as it was her wish that she should be allowed to act as mistress of the post-office as long as she lived, her desire was respected by the postal "powers that be," and thus the veteran dame performed all the duties till a comparatively few days ago. Soon after the introduction of the penny post Mrs. Brown was appointed the first postmistress at Auchmithie. She was the widow of the village schoolmaster. Her memory went back to the reception of the news of Waterloo, the death of King George, and the coronation of the Queen.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Ardaseir Framji Unwalla, Badruddin Bin Abdulla Kur, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Diogo Manual DeSilva, Dhakji Kashinathji, Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Eduiji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, T. G. R. Finny, Goverdhundas Khatav, Hasambhyai Visram, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kallandas Keshavdas, Karsandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kazi Kabiruddin, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhai, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Rastam K. R. Kama, G. W. Roughton, Sanderanath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguidas Nathoobhoy, Edward Freeman Underwood, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Vithaldas Damodar, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail.

SALARY OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 13th May 1898, stating that, under section 57, clause 3 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888, H. E. the Governor in Council was pleased to raise the monthly salary of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to Rs. 3,000 with effect from 29th April, 1898.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee for their information. He said that every member of the Corporation would be glad to know that the Government had been pleased to confirm the high opinion held by them of the Commissioner by sanctioning the proposed increase in his salary. The Commissioner more than deserved the increase proposed to be given to him.

The proposition was carried.

CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY CULVERTS.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola having asked for and obtained priority, moved: "That, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 1775, dated 3rd instant, sanction be given to a further grant of Rs. 3,50,000 for plague charges, to be advanced from loan or other balances to be adjusted subsequently as may be finally decided."—He said that until now the Corporation had sanctioned thirty lakhs of rupees, and as the amount sanctioned had been exceeded by thirty-three thousand rupees, it was expected that a further grant of three and a-half lakhs would enable them to meet all the plague charges up to the end of September. As the city would be practically free in the mean time from plague, the amount asked for would be sufficient till the end of September.

Dr. Underwood seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that whether the Corporation wished it or not, they were bound to make the grant, but he might take that opportunity to ask if the minimum amount—about three lakhs of rupees—which the Government of India had promised to contribute towards plague charges had been paid by them.

Dr. Cowasji: No, they have not paid the money as yet.

Mr. Mehta said that though the Corporation had claimed a larger amount the Government had promised to give them only about three lakhs, which they must now

pality, of Rs. 12,000, being half of the rent of the land on the Esplanade occupied by the Municipal Workshops from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

Mr. Kursondas Chabildas seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the subject be postponed to the next monthly meeting of the Corporation. He said it was very doubtful whether it was right to pay the money even under protest. Opinion of counsel had been taken in the matter, and the Corporation was advised that there were certain rights which they possessed and which could be exercised only by driving Government to take legal proceedings against them. He thought that they should wait till the Standing Committee came to a decision in the matter.

Dr. Cowasji Hormasji seconded the amendment, which was carried.

HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE PROPOSED GRANT TO MR. BARROW REJECTED.

Mr. Vincent moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee the Corporation voted a sum of at least Rs. 15,000 for the purchase from Mr. K. W. Barrow of the compendium he has compiled on matters Municipal, that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the grant from which the outlay could be met. He said it would be remembered that Mr. Barrow had prepared a most valuable compendium of the history of the Bombay Municipality from its very birth to the present date. He had a right to retain the work or to dispose of it, and they could not compel him to give it up to them. He had taken several years to prepare it, and he thought it would be most appropriate to ask him to sell it to them for the sum which he had proposed. He was sure every member of the Corporation would regret that Mr. Barrow had to leave the service of the Corporation in consequence of his age. He had rendered very valuable services to the Corporation and he hoped that the proposition would be carried unanimously.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas in opposing the motion remarked that the Municipality was at the present him passing through a very grave crisis and the did not think that it was the proper time to vote away such a large sum of money. He admitted that the compendium would be a very useful work, but they must take into consideration the fact whether the present circumstances would permit of their making the grant. Apart from the usefulness of the history Mr. Vicent had introduced the usefulness of Mr. Barrow's services in other ways. As to that he could only say that he received a handsome personal allowance in consideration of those services.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that the Corporations previous resolution to grant a gratuity of Rs. 1,800 to Mr. Barrow having become null and void owing to its illegality, attempt was now made to reward him in another shape. On the former occasion Rs. 2099 were considered sufficient for the purchase of his history and even Mr. Barrow seemed to have tacitly accepted the same. But the Standing Committee in the exuberance of their generosity now proposed to purchase the same work for Rs. 15,000. Government did not grant such honorariums to their officers for their services, but they simply placed on record their sense of appreciation of their services, or if their services were eminent they were rewarded with bits. Unfortunately the Corporation could not reward their servants with titles, and he would recommend the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta to get a section introduced into the Municipal Act when it next came before the Legislative Council for amendment giving power to the Corporation to grant the title of "Municipal Bahadoors" to their servants. (Laughter).

Mr. S. D. Khote remarked that the sword of Damocles was hanging over them (Laughter). They were now on the brink of bankruptcy, and under the circumstances they had no right to vote such a large sum of money for a book which was nothing else but a calendar of old municipal records.

Mr. Hasanamboy Visram said it was quite sufficient for Mr. Barrow to gain blessings of the Corporation without taking the money which was a very rare article at the present moment (Laughter).

Mr. Kabraji said that the printing charges of the compendium had been estimated at more than Rs. 5,000 and that fact alone would go to show that the literary value of the book itself was necessarily worth more than that amount.

Dr. Silva opposed the proposition remarking that they should not take up the position of publishers and booksellers.

Mr. Vincent having replied on the Debate, the motion was put to the vote, and declared lost by 14 votes against 10.

Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. Boughton thereupon demanded poll, which was granted.

The following is the result of the poll:—

For the motion.—Dr. Cowasjee Hormu-jee; Mr. Darashah Ratanji Chichgar; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. Messrs. Hurkisondass Nurrotamdas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, G. Lamb, Mirza Hussein Ali Khan, and Mulji Bhowanidas Barobaya; the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and the Hon. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani; Messrs. Rustam K. R. Kama, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Edward Freeman Underwood, and R. H. Vincent.

Against the motion.—Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai; and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval; Drs. Dominic A. D'Monte, Diogo Manual de Silva, and Dinsha Homusjee Master; Messrs. Mahomed Alana, Faizbhai Tyabbhai, Lalji Hasambhai Visram; Hormusjee Shapoorjee Vakil; and Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas; Dr. Cavasjee Edaljee Dadachanjee; Messrs. K. M. Shroff; Kazi Kabirudin; Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia; Mir Aun Ali; Rahimtulla Khairaz; and Sundernath D. Khote; Dr. Acacio G. Viegas; and Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THERE was nothing very unusual in the general statistics for Saturday, but there were three seizures of "suspected" plague and three deaths—all these cases occurring in Wards 8, 13, and 14.

The general death-rate on Monday in the different wards of the city was 42, as compared with 50, the average of the preceding five years. The highest death-rate were 8 in Ward No. 8, as compared with 4, the average of the previous five years; 5 in Ward No. 6, as compared with 3, the average of the previous five years; and 5 in Ward No. 22, as compared with 3, the average of the preceding five years. There were no seizures on Monday, and there was only one death. It occurred in Ward No. 14, the name being that of Mahomed Ruzzack, who died at the Ward Hospital in Mars len Street. Total seizures up to date, 89; total deaths, 71.

STATE OF THE CITY.

In the native Share Market there was scarcely any business doing on Monday. It would have been difficult, at the busiest hour of the day, to have counted more than twenty-five persons. This has been evident for some days past, but was never more prominent than on Monday. Marwarees, with their families, were leaving by the score from Howrah; in fact, space could scarcely be found for the departing Marwarees and their families. These men are now taking advantage of those trains by which they can travel at the lowest fare. That a renewed exodus has started among them, there can be no manner of doubt. They are not only travelling themselves, but with their wives and families. The cause for this exodus will possibly be explained by the authorities.

INOCULATIONS.

Abo t sixteen inoculations were performed at the Alipore Jail on Saturday. To-day a few hundred inoculations will be performed in Komedan Bagan Lane. On Monday a gentleman who was one of the first to undergo the operation, and who resides in Harrington Street, had two of his domestics inoculated. The inoculation idea is taking on wonderfully. Many inquiries are being made at the Health Office on the subject. The most pertinent of these are as to the advantages to be derived from the result, and, when this is explained, the applications for the operation grow apace.

THE EXODUS.

The arrivals and departures during the twenty-four hours to midnight of Sunday were: Howrah—Departures, 1,905 short of normal: arrivals, 2,088 excess of normal. Sealdah—Departures, 627 short of normal; arrivals, 2,083 excess of normal.

THE AMBULANCE BURNING CASE: CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadoor Syed Ameer Hossein Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Monday morning in the case in which (1) Hurry Churn Sadkhan (who has absconded); (2) Hurry Churn Patra; (3) Harendro Lall Dhur; (4) Jogen Das; (5) Shuk Budhoo; (6) Hurry Churn Burman; (7) Mohendro Sadkhan; and (8) Upendro Nath Sa khan were charged under Sections 147 and 427 of the Indian Penal Code, with rioting and mischief by setting fire to an ambulance car.

His Worship convicted all the accused, with the exception of Hurry Churn Burman (who was defended by Mr. Manu B and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 21st May, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	47,005	38,454	8,551	...	72,314	...
Parcels, &c.	1,06,214	1,03,960	62,254	...	2 21,578	...
Goods	7,635	6,252	1,383	...	38,187	...
Other earnings	2,20,854	1 48 666	72,188	...	...	...
Total for week	83,478	26 51,399	...	...	3,32,079	...
Aggregate ...	29					

PHILANTHROPIC BENEFACTIONS BY SIR DINSHAW PETIT, BART. AND FAMILY.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Petit, more than a thousand Parsi priests and gentlemen assembled on the occasion of the solemnization of the third day's funeral obsequies of Bai Bhikhaijee, the eldest daughter of the worthy old Baronet, and wife of Mr. Dadibhoy Nusserwanjee Dadyseth. Following the custom observed on such occasions, the visits of condo ence of Parsi ladies on this day are confined to morning hours from nine to twelve o'clock, while those of gentlemen take place in the afternoon at three o'clock. Long before this hour hundreds of Parsis and priests assembled at the Petit Hall, and were accommodate in the spacious hall and in the verandah while the priests were seated in another inner room, where religious ceremonies were performed. The ceremony consists of prayers said by the high priest, and other minor functionaries before several inceusories in which offerings of odorous spices are burnt and blessings invoked for the quiet repose of the soul of the deceased person. All the priests as well as the near relatives and friends join in these prayers. About an hour having been thus occupied rose-water and flowers, over which prayers have been said, are distributed among the visitors.

In our report yesterday we said that Mr. Framji D. Petit died five years ago, whereas only three years have elapsed since his death. We would like to make another correction, namely, the surviving daughters of Sir Dinshaw are five, and not four, as previously reported.

The following benefactions were read out to the assembly, from which it will be seen that the total amount given by SirDinshaw Petit, Bart., his daughters sons and their widows, in the names of those who are alive and of those who are dead, comes to Rs. 51,900. These several sums will be put in trust into the hands of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet and other bodies for such purposes as may hereafter be determined by the donors:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart	10,000
Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. M Petit	1,000
Bai Bhikhaijee, deceased, out of her own property	1,000
Mr Dadibhai N Dadyseth, her husband	1,000
Mrs Navazbai, widow of Mr Pherozshaw M Jejeebhoy	1,000
Mrs Hamabai Framjee K Kama	1,000
Mrs Hirabai, widow of Mr J N Petit	1,00
Mr Bamanjee Dinshaw Petit	1,000
Mrs Goolbai B D Petit	5 0
Messrs Jehangir and Dhunjeebhoy, sons of Mr B D Petit, and two daughters	1,001
Mrs Jaijee Jehangir B D Petit	200
Mrs Manekbai Pherozshaw Bomanjee Jejeebhoy	1,000
Mrs Buchoobai Merwanjee Sorabjee J Jejeebhoy	1,000
Mrs Buchoobai Jamsetjee L Panday, and Coovarbai and Merbai, daughters of the late Ratanbai, daughter of Sir D N Petit	1,000
Mrs Avabai, widow of Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, and her children	2,000
Mrs Awabai Framjee Dinshaw Petit	1,000
Mr Jejeebhoy Framjee D Petit, and Mrs Dinbai Jejeebhoy F D Petit	1,000
Miss Hamabai Framjee D Petit	200
Mr Cursetjee Dady Dadyseth	1,000
Mr Nusserwanjee Dady Dadyseth	1,000
Mrs Mehrbai Jejeebhoy Eduljee Mody	1,000
Miss Buchoobai Dady Nusserwanji Dadyseth	1,000
Total Rs...	29,900

FOR THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.

Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart	2,500
Most of the members of his family as above named, each Rs. 1,000, &c	11,000
Total Rs...	13,500

FOR THE SAKURBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart	2,500
And some other members of his family, aggregating	5,500
Mrs Hamabai Framjee Rustamjee Cama, for the late Mr Nusserwanjee Manchersee Cama School Fund	500
Grand Total Rs...	51,900

The assembly broke up about half-past four o'clock.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY LD.

THE fifteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Rampart Row, Fort, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, Chairman of the board of directors being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report and the audited accounts, which had been posted to the shareholders, were taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit the fifteenth annual report and statement of accounts made up to 31st March last. The balance of profit and loss, inclusive of Rs. 5,103-14-9, brought forward from last year's account is Rs. 57,984-8-4, and from the sum of Rs. 25,000, which was set aside from the profits of the two previous years as a fund for equalization of dividends, your directors propose to take Rs. 5,000; the balance for distribution will then be Rs. 52,984-8-4, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—To dividend at Rs. 12 per share Rs. 60,000; balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 52,984-8-4. Owing to the adverse conditions of trade in which plague was the main factor, there was a shrinkage in the volume of business in the year under review, and this accounts for the smallness of the amount earned as compared with recent years. Your directors, however, have every confidence that, when trade conditions are again normal, the business will continue to develop and increase as heretofore. The stock has been taken carefully, and allowance made for any unsaleable goods. Mr. A. Breul has temporarily resigned his seat on the board owing to his departure for Europe on six months' leave, and Mr. D. H. Glade has been appointed in his place. Under clause 80 of the articles of association Mr. D. H. Glade retires from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. A. F. Ferguson, the auditor vacates his office, but places, the services of his firm, Messrs. Ferguson & Irvine, at the disposal of the shareholders. The dividend will be payable on and after the 4th of July, 1898.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, remarked that, owing to the serious troubles through which the city of Bombay had been passing, the profit was not so large as in some previous years. However that was a circumstance over which they had no control and the directors did not think that there was anything wrong in that. They were, however, able to propose a dividend similar to one declared for several years past because of their foresight in devoting from the profits of previous years a sum of Rs. 25,000 as a fund for equalisation of dividends. The directors had thought it under the unfavourable circumstances—circumstances which were not due to any bad working of the company, but simply owing to unforeseen circumstances over which the company had no control—to draw Rs. 5,000 to add to the present profit and loss account. In reply to questions, the chairman said that a recovery from last year's figures was already taking place and that the debts owing to the company were much smaller now than they had been for years.

The proposition having been seconded, was carried unanimously. A dividend at the rate of twelve rupees per share, free of income-tax, was declared Mr. D. H. Glade, who retired by rotation, was re elected director of the company. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine were appointed auditors of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 300.

Mr. F. H. Brown proposed that a bonus equal to half-a-month's pay should be granted to such members of the staff as the manager should recommend and the directors approve. He said that though the year had been an unfavourble one for the company this was owing to circumstances over which the staff had no control. The staff had done their best under depressing circumstances and they deserved such a bonus.

The chairman heartily concurred with Mr. Brown in his remarks regarding the servants of the company, and the proposition being put to the vote was carried unanimously. The meeting then accorded a vote of thanks to the directors, their chairman, and the manager for the satisfactory way in which they had conducted the business of the company during the year under report. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

Money Panic in the City.—Nothing disorganises all sorts of business so effectually as a money panic in the City of London. It signifies that something is wrong with the very foundation upon which the whole fabric of commerce is erected. The commercial world turns giddy as it were and loses its head. In such a case even the wisest man does not know what to do. In our personal troubles, happily we are not so helpless. If we suffer from headache, indigestion, loss of appetite, disorder of the stomach or liver, we simply take our Holloway's Pills and we find relief. If it is gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, sore throat, or weak chest which ails us, we turn to Holloway's Ointment, which is an infallible remedy for all such troubles.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 7th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 6th June, 8 feet against 12 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Division of rabi crops has been almost completed. Harvesting of sadawah crop is progressing. Preparations and sowings for the ensuing kharif season continue. Wa t of water is felt in Sehwan, Sojaval and Shahbandar. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River is unusually low, being 5 feet 9 inches against 9 feet 11 inches on same date last year; it is now rising. Cleaning and removal of rabi crops continue. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season are in progress. Fodder is sufficient. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in four talukas. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season are progressing in nine talukas. Deficiency of water has affected rice seedlings in the Guni and Ba ia talukas. The rainfall measured 4 c nts in the Kandiaro Taluka. The cattle are in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops is progressing. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season continue. Fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari and bajri have fallen by 8 and 4 chataks, respectively, per rupee. Water entered the Begari on the 4th and Kurdato in Shahdadpur on the 3rd, but it is insufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Mithrau and Juda canals are low and Sind canals are dry. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of bajri and rice are 17 seers 5 tolas and 17 1-2 seers, respectively, per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 4th June 1898).—Land is being prepared for the ensuing season. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 16 seers, of bajri 15 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Fodder is getting scarce in the Jhalod Taluka, but elsewhere it is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Kaira—(For week ending 6th June 1898).—Rabi crops are being reaped. Land is under preparation. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seer, and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Land is being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Preparation of land for the ensuing season is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—Threshing of kharif and rabi crops has been completed. Preparation of land for the ensuing season continues throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of bajri and jowari have fallen, while that of wheat has slightly risen.

Nasik.—Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif season throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 1st and 2° warm from 2nd to 7th. Vapour in air excessive from 1st to 4th and normal on 5th to 7th. Abnormal wind northerly throughout the week. Distant lightning on 2nd and 6th.

Thana.—Rab-burning and other preparations for the ensuing cultivating season have been nearly finished. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 10 3-4 at Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Thana, Dahanu, Umbargaon, Mokhada, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 at Vada and Shiwndi and 8 at Shahapur.

Kolaba.—The rainfall measured 15 cents at Roha, 7 cents at Pen, and 2 cents at Khalapur. More rain is urgently required. Rab-burning and repairing of field embankments have been almost completed. The price of rice at Alibag is 9 seers 63 tolas. The price of rice has slightly risen in Nagothna and Mahad. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was slight rain during the week, maximum 3 inches 30 cents at Vengurla, minimum 6 cents at Khed. Sowing operations have been commenced in some talukas. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are high.

Poona.—The average rainfall for the week was 22 cents. The lands are being prepared for the next season in both the Maval and Deshi portioof the district by rab-burning and ploughingoperations respectively. The condition of cattle is good and the supply of fodder is sufficient. In the Indapur Taluka the price of jowari has slightly fallen and in the Maval Taluka the price of bajri has slightly risen; elsewhere the prices are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—There was slight rain in the Karjat and Rahuri talukas. Preparation of land for sowing continues. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 16 seers 22 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall measured at Sholapur 2, Mavha 4, Pandharpur 10 and Sangola 6 cents. Preparation of land for the season continues. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 17 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—There was rain in all the talukas except Patan. Sowing has been commenced almost throughout the district. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—The rainfall during the week measured 20 cents at Bijapur, 33 cents at Indi, 90 cents at Muddebihal, 1 inch 24 cents at Bagevadi and 31 cents at Bagalkot. Preparations for the ensuing season are progressing. Sowing of kharif crops has been commenced in three talukas. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of foodg-rains is 22 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district, varying from 45 cents at Athni to 2 inches 20 cents at Sampgaon. Rain is beneficial to crops already sown. The condition of agricultural classes, artizans and labourers, is satisfactory. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain almost throughout the district, varying from 2 inches 25 cent at Navalgund to 10 cents at Ranebennur. Preparation of land for the ensuing season continues. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress in the Mallad talukas. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 19 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Monsoon set in on 3rd instant with usual swell of the sea. Rain has fallen throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 28 cents at Sirsi, minimum 22 cents at Siddapur. Sowing continues. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—Soil cultivation is progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 5 tolas, 13 seers 10 tolas, 15 seers 10 tolas, and 13 seers 50 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Ploughing of land is in progress. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The condition of the agricultural stock is fair. Land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation. The price of bajri is 30, of wheat 20, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adamson, Alex	Goldenberg, Malka, Madame	Miller, Jas
Brown, W F H	Hassain, S M	Nichtingale, S S
Cameron, A G R Dr	Hunt, Charlotte, Miss	O'Brien, G C W
Caplan Marie, Mrs	Ino, G	O'Neille, J
Cooke, A	Jancourt, Peirrede	Regis, Eugenia, Madam
Cottan, John	Lascelles, J H	Reev, D'Arcy
Cox, A, Mrs	Lawrence, L	Roodow, James
Dutkewich, M P	Lebein, M S	Sha lawsky
Ellison, J	Low, A, Mrs	Smith, R C
Eruster, F	Loudon, H J	Taylor, F
Fleischhaner, Hugo	Machang, A S	Walker, P A
Frere, H A	Mackenzie, Geo	Weele, F
Frugier, H	McLelland, Mrs	Wolpole, S
Geogacopulo, E G	Green, B H	
Godard, L Monsieur		

DR. HOPKINS, the famous organist who has just retired, has been telling the "Temple Magazine" that the St. Paul's of sixty or seventy years ago bore hardly any resemblance to the St. Paul's of to-day—that is, as far as the service is concerned: "The great characteristic of the services in St. Paul's when I was a boy," says Dr. Hopkins, "was the utter lack of discipline. Neither preacher nor choirmaster appeared to take any particular interest in the place, and the services in the national Cathedral in the old days would scarcely be tolerated in any little Bethel in the country to-day. But, on the whole, those were very enjoyable times. Sydney Smith was in residence, and I remember, as a boy, hearing him preach scores of sermons. He was as grave in the pulpit as he was gay out of it, and I don't remember that he ever made a single joke in his sermons: but he was witty, of course, at all other times." Dr. Hopkins, by the way, rode in the first 'bus that started to run in London.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY IN THE PUNJAB

THE inquiry into the bribery charges formulated against Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man was resumed at Multan on Tuesday. The Commissioners were Messrs. G. J. A. Tweedy and Mr. D. C. Johnstone, both members of the Indian Civil Service of over eighteen years' service. The Government case was conducted by Mr. A. Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law and Government Advocate for the Punjab, who was instructed by Mr. J. P. Warburton, Punjab Police. The defence was in the hands of Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Lala Shib Das, Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Baba Pardaman Singh, Lala Chetum Anand, Sirdar Chanda Singh and Lala Bahadur Chand.

On the application of Mr. Rattigan, the Court agreed to send for the police papers in the dacoity cases. Mr. Rattigan stated that it was likely that a perusal of the papers would show ample reason for Sirdar Khan giving evidence, as it was believed that the record would show that the clear bill which Sirdar Khan was promised if he gave evidence was a very important matter to him.

Mahmud Khan, Munsiff of Minchinabad, Bahawalpur State, said he was a Magistrate of the first class and administered Anglo-Indian law. He was a witness for Sirdar Khan in his dacoity case. At the request of Sirdar Khan witness and Ali Mahomed went and asked Ghulam Mahomed to arrange with the Sirdar to take a bribe and let Sirdar Khan off. Witness and Ali Mahomed afterwards had an interview with the Sirdar. The bribe was reduced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 45,000. Sirdar Khan when he heard said he was ready to take gold to the Sirdar and that Jalut-ud-din and witness would have to go with him. They went to the house and were met by a Sikh, who said: "Give me the gold. Sirdar Khan be refused. He then brought the Sirdar Sahib, who did not like witness' presence, but was reassured by Sirdar Khan. The Sirdar then said: "Did any policemen see you coming?" and they replied that they had come very cautiously. The Sirdar complained that the twelve seers of gold was not enough, and Sirdar Khan said he had brought all the gold and ornaments he had in his house. The Sirdar then got angry and told them to take away what they had brought. Sirdar Khan then said he would arrange for more if the Sirdar would keep that batch. Witness two days later gave his evidence and returned to his magistracy.

Cross-examined, the witness said he had been the friend of Sirdar Khan for 15 or 16 years. He did not know when the gold arrived at Ferozepur. He lived in a separate house from Sirdar Khan although they sometimes fed together. He saw the gold tied up. He never told anyone that he had been with Sirdar Khan when he gave the bribe.

Mr. Rattigan put in an application on behalf of Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man stating that he proposed to call witnesses and produce documentary evidence for the purpose of rebutting certain evidence given by the prosecution regarding payments and remittances of money made by him. The evidence of the witnesses whom the applicant proposed calling would be for the purpose of showing that the applicant on every occasion that he was shown to have made any remittances of money, and especially on the occasions referred to, was legitimately possessed of the sums of money amply sufficient to account for the said payments and remittance. If, however, the learned Commissioners were of opinion that such evidence was not necessary and that no inference adverse to the Sirdar could be drawn from the mere fact of such remittances and payments, the Sirder had no desire to lengthen the proceedings by calling such witnesses.

On this application the Court ruled that the question of the payment of two sums of Rs. 1,000 each at those times could not be taken as bearing adversely against the applicant. The items were not large and no adverse inferences could be drawn.

Khoja Mal, bania, silver and gold merchant of Ferozepore, produced his books showing a gold buying transaction with the Sirdar, when he brought about 200 tolas of gold in ornaments at Rs. 23-8-0 per tola. Later on two Sikhs came to his shop and said they had gold to sell and showed him six ingots of the National Bank. Chanda Singh, pleader of Ferozepors, introduced the Sikhs.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Rattigan said the transaction was not denied.

The Court suggested that it was a sheer waste of time to continue the evidence trying to prove the sale of the gold.

Mr. Sinclair then withdrew Ram Diyal, a further witness on the point.

Ali Mahomed, a Biluch servant for 7 1-2 years with Sirdar Khan, said he was in charge of his master's property at Bahawalpur and he recollected, after the hearing before the Sirdar had been fixed of the dacoity case, Sirdar Khan showing him an iron box at his house at Shahanpur and saying that he would take send witness there. That box, witness was told by Sirdar Khan to buy Rs. 6,000 worth of gold, which he did from a goldsmith of Bahawalpur State named Kaura. When Sirdar Khan was told that Rs. 45,000 in gold was the amount of the bribe demanded by the Sirdar he sent witness off to Karmpur for the box before mentioned which he brought back in a short time. The gold he brought from Kaura was in seven ingots and a fragment.

Cross-examined, witness said he kept some of Sirdar Khan's property, but he kept no books and simply wrote out the account on paper and showed it to Sirdar Khan. The Rs. 6,000 to pay for the gold witness had by him. He did not know how much more he had. His salary was Rs 40 a month.

Naurang, a Biluch servant of Jalul-ud-din, said he visited the houses of the Sirdar and Ghulam Mahomed with his master, and on one occasion he at night time carried a tin degchi nearly all the way to the Sirdar's house when Jalul-ud-din took the degchi and turned witness back.

Sirdar Khan, by the permission of the Court, was re-called for cross-examination, and said: Ali Mahomed was his own private muktar and not a State official. Sometimes he bought in witness' name and sometimes in his own. The houses he inhabited in Bahawalpur State were his own ancestral private property. When he deposited the gold at the first setoff he was already pretty sure that he should have to bribe the Session Judge. The gold jewellery for the bribe included 15 or 16 ingots of gold stamped, 3 or 4 pairs of gold bazubands with diamonds attached, 7 necklaces of gold beads to be worn together one below the other, 3 malas of two strings each, 3 pairs bankas, 3 pairs bangles, 4 pairs jhumkas of gold without pearls, gold mountings of two swords, 4 pairs anklets and many small chalas and bills weighing 100 tolas. He put in the box, as far as he knew, all the gold he had in the house. His cousin Bahadur Khan kept witness' money for ordinary expenses, and witness got money from time to time, but he kept no accounts or no details. He had sold nothing in Ferozepur for ordinary expenses. He had a lakh or more of rupees in his house when the case began. He had an assurance that no action would be taken against any of them who told the truth about the case. He was told that by the Nawab.

Ali Wasaya, Biluch, of Ahmadpur, Bahawalpur State, gave evidence that he and Ali Maho med went on errands to Sirdar Khan's house at Karmpur and brought away a box weighing, perhaps, 24 or 25 seers. They took the box to Sirdar Khan at Ferozepur and they were afterwards sent to Ferozepur, where Ali Mahomed did some business after which they returned to Ferozepur, and Sirdar Khan was shortly afterwards acquitted.

Jalal-u-din, a well-to-do zamindar of Hoti Momgomery, owning a part of many villages, and lumbardar of villages in Bahawalpur and Montgomery, said he was a friend of Sirdar Khan's, and when he suggested to be to the Sirdar witness went to see Ghulam Mahomed and afterwards the Sirdar. He saw the Sirdar on the second occasion and Ghulam Mahomed told him that witness was a reliable man and could be trusted to conduct the matter. After Ghulam Mahomed said the Sirdar wanted Rs. 45,000 and asked was Sirdar Khan prepared to pay that. Witness replied that it could not be helped and it would have to be paid. Sirdar Khan agreed and he sent witness a few days later to the Sirdar's house to arrange an interview at which part of the bribe which had come could be paid. It was arranged that the bribe should be paid at nine o'clock at night in a kothi to the south side of the compound in the servants' quarters. The same evening Sirdar Khan, witness and Mahmud Khan visited the Sirdar who was suspicious of Mahmud Khan until Sirdar Khan reassured him. Having questioned them regarding any policemen whom they might have met on the road the Sirdar asked about the gold, and Sirdar Khan said he had brought twelve seers, which was his all and entreated the Sirdar to be satisfied with it. The Sirdar said he would have all or none as agreed upon. Sirdar Khan then said he would bring the remainder if time was given him. Witness went with Sirdar Khan to pay the remainder in the same place and at the same time. They had ten seers more gold and they gave it to the Sirdar who after thinking a while said it was Rs. 600 short and they must pay that too. Sirdar Khan agreed and the money was paid by witness a day or so later as was also Rs. 50 paid to Attar Singh who first demanded Rs. 100 for his share and declined to take a note but insisted on rupees.

Cross-examined witness said his two brothers-in-law were imprisoned in Bahawalpur on a ten-year sentence afterwards reduced to four. Seven months ago they were released on account of the Nawab's *jasha*. No letter had been written by Mr. Warburton in regard to the matter.

The Nawab had *jashn* three times a year and often let out prisoners. He saw some of the ornaments in the first gold payment.

The case was then adjourned.

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RACING AT HOME.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

THE Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovs. (200 in plate, the rest in specie), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft; winners after May 12, at 0-40 p.m., of 200 sovs 5lbs., twice or once of 500 10lbs. extra; the winner of the Derby—if a colt—to carry 8st. 9lbs., if a filly 8st. 6lbs.; the winner of the Oaks to carry 8st. 3lbs.; the second to receive 300 sovs., and the third 100 out of the stakes: entrance 3 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, May 17. One mile and three-quarters, (41 subs).

Mr Vyner's br c King Crow, by Crowberry, Queen of Hearts, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs, Luke 1
Mr W Low's b c St Bris, by St Simon, Nandine, 3yrs, 8st 3lbs, Cannon 2
H R H the Prince of Wales's b f Nunsuch by Nunthorpe, La Merlaye, 3yrs, 7st 10lbs, Maddon 3
Mr W Blaker's ch c Tyro, by Tyrant, Myrtle, 4yrs, 6st 7lbs, 0
Mr Teddy's b c Northumberton, by Hagioscope, Nunthorpe's dam, 4yrs, 8st 5lbs 0
Mr Fairie's b c Chub, by Chillington, Stockdale, 3yrs, 6st., 0
Mr W R Reid's b c Easthorpe, by Bend Or, Jersey Lily, 5yrs, 6st 2lbs 0
Mr G Maclachlan's b h Don Alonzo, by Long Taw, Dance round, aged 6st 5lbs 0
Mr J H Osborne's b m Jessamine, by Martini Henri, Acme aged, 8st 4lbs 0
Mr F Bates' ch c Bato by Lord Lorne, Mirth, 3yrs, 6st... 0

(Winner trained by Osborne.)

BETTING: 100 to 13 against King Crow; 5 to 1, St. Bris, 1 0 to 30, Nunsuch.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

LE GRAND P

PURELY PERSONAL.

SEPULTURE in Westminster Abbey is not universally desired by those whose careers give them pre-eminent claims to that honour. Thus Sir Robert Peel directed that he should be buried with his parents in the church of Drayton Bassett, Lord Beaconsfield desired to be buried with his wife at Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone, who praised Lord Beaconsfield for his desire, is generally believed to have requsted that he should be buried at Hawarden, where his eldest son, Mr. W. H Gladstone, who died in 1887, is laid. Henry Grattan was buried in Westminster Abbey in opposition to his desire, earnestly and repeated by expressed, to be buried at Moyanna. He died in London in 1820, and at the request of the leading Whigs, who signed a memorial to the family drawn up by Rogers the poet, he was buried in the north transept of the Abbey, close to the graves of Chatham and Fox. Mr. Gladstone will be the sixth Prime Minister, inclusive of Chatham, to receive the recognition of a public monument. The other Prime Ministers similarly honoured are Pitt, Percoeval, Palmerston, and Beaconsfield. Mr. Canning has a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, but it is not a public one but a memorial raised by private subscriptions. Earl Russell, too, has a monument in the Central Hall of the Palace of Westminster, but this, like Canning's was raised by private subscriptions.

Mr. Gladstone was a Minister of the Crown longer than any other man of the reign, but he never occupied towards the Queen the place of friend that some other Prime Ministers filled. The remark bas been ascribed to the Queen : "I am no longer Queen ; Mr. Gladstone is King." Her Majesty took a very strong line on the question of Gordon's death. When the news arrived she sent a telegram to her Ministers, which has been described as the Victorian equivalent for the box on the ears which Queen Elizabeth would have administered under similar circumstances. It is reported that the Queen once said Mr. Gladstone was in the habit of addressing her as if she were a public meeting.

Mr. Gladstone was an early riser. Seven hours' sleep was the amount he permitted himself ; but he frankly confessed that he would have liked a great deal more ; he hated to get up early, and he hated to do it every morning ; but, nevertheless, he adhered to his rule. Kvery morning, wet or fine, until just towards the close of his life, he attended prayers in Hawarden parish church, and usually, up to a short time ago, he read the lessons on Sunday—a sight which attracted always an immense congregation to the small village church. He had an immense power of analyzing an argument, and of driving it home, until there was nothing apparently to be said in reply. When he had a comparatively weak oratorical opponent like the late Lord Iddesleigh, Mr. Gladstone seemed sometimes to carry his power in this respect to an extreme. In his conflicts with Mr. Parnell he had a sterner opponent, who was not so easily ruffled. One night he made an indictment of Mr. Parnell ; Mr. Parnell interrupted him in a fierce passage with a denial ; Mr. Gladstone was handed a copy of a speech by Mr. Forster, the then Chief Secretary, and at once read out, amid the wild excitement of the House, a passage from this speech, which seemed to confound Mr. Parnell and to disprove the truth of his interruption. Immediately after the House rose, and while the excitement was still throbbing through the assembly, and could almost be felt in the emptying hall, Mr. Parnell was seen to calmly walk over to Mr. Gladstone, and quite as calmly to ask him for a look at the speech which had just been quoted with such damaging effect against him. As a matter of fact, it was not Mr. Parnell's at all.

One night soon before his retirement, there was considerable excitement, and several members were brought to see a curious and almost historic sight. It was Mr. Gladstone taking dinner in the House of Commons for the first time after his sixty years' membership of the assembly. His refusal to dine in the House was founded on the hygienic doctrine that a change of air was good, and he wanted the exercise necessary to take him home. Whatever controversy gathered around the name of Gladstone, there never was any dispute as to the peace, beauty,and happiness of his home. His wife was the best of women, the most loving, devoted, and affectionate of wives. It was a devotion that had in it a certain naivete as well as beauty. Stories—some good, some bad—are told in proof of this. For instance, it is said that when a bishop once spoke hopefully of "One above" as a final help against the dangers of the time Mrs. Gladstone calmly replied that "Mr. Gladstone was at that moment washing his hands upstairs, but would be down presently."

The young King of Spain, whose birthday was celebrated the other day under circumstances which must, one fears, have been anything but conducive to festivity, was ushered into the world with pomp and ceremony, which even in his exalted sphere is somewhat unusual His first introduction to his Court was on a golden tray, upon which he was carried through a company of two or three hndred lords and ladies comprising the very cream of Spanish society. A magnificent suite of apartments had been provided for him, all his own from the very first stalwart soldiers guarded his chamber door by night and by day. The Pope of Rome sent him his christening robes, and water was brought from the Jordan for the baptismal font. At three months old a dental surgeon was appointe , with nothing to do but to superintend the Royal teething operations, and from the very first Court physicians made a formal overhauling of the person of the young monarch twice a day by the clock.

A whole bevy of Court ladies were employed every morning to dress his august Majesy according to the strictest procedure of Court etiquette at Madrid, and there is said to have been an imposing and elaborate ceremonial on the occasion of his Majesty's first condescending to put his Royal feet into shoes—gorgeous affairs in white leather, embroidered with gold. What Alfonso XIII. himself thought of it all at the time unfortunately we have no means of knowing. But there is one rule of Court etiquette in Spain which Alfonso's mother may not unnaturally have been inclined to rebel against. It is, however, a rule as unaltering as those of the Medes and Persians, that no Royal Prince, much less a King, of Spain shall ever be suckled by his own mother.

Two young lady students have been disallowed attendance at lectures for wearing the plait which in the case of the Chinese is a called a pigtail. This has happened at the University of Berlin, the house authorities having rejected the frivolous ones on the ground that they looked so young, and they wore their hair down, and resembled schoolgirls rather than university women. So much for the fair girl graduate with the golden hair. She is not serious, she is not what the Germans call "solide," she is like the poets as Plato saw them, a beautiful creation, but she cannot enter into the kingdom of Knowledge. "I cannot lecture before them ; they make me feel uncomfortable," said grim Professor Earnest Grimm the other day, and he said it of the lady students. These unfortunate undergraduates with their back hair down will serve to point a moral, but they have failed to adorn a tail.

The masters of public schools can do much to foster patriotic sentiment among their boys, and it is pleasant to learn that some of them are making efforts to do so. Mr. Welldon, at Harrow,has just formed a school branch of the Navy League, and the League has received the names of 84 subscribers from Tonbridge School. It is to be hoped that these examples will find many imitators.

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PURE SOLUBLE
A cup of Van Houten's Cocoa contains more digestible nourishment than the finest beef tea.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
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The Late LORD CLYDE said :—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 8/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.

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THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
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—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journa
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great val-" Engineer.
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
MESSRS R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY. this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see that they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
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Prescribed by Physicians of ALL Countries.
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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming. For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls. For Rheumatism in Horses. For Sore Throats. For Broken Knees, Cruises, Capped Hocks: For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs. For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs. For Cramp in Birds.
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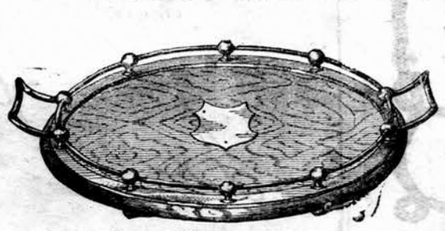

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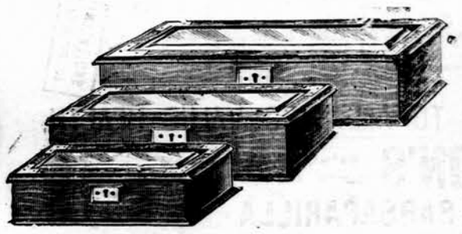

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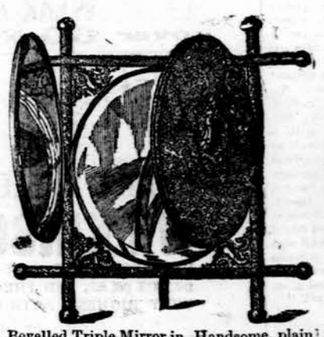

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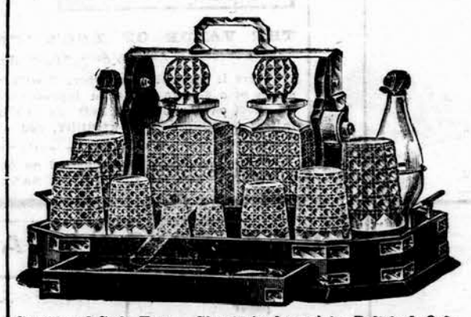

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.